

IRAN ELIMINATES U.S., 2-1



Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

R

London, Monday, June 22, 1998

No. 35,863

TODAY
HEALTH
SCIENCE
Under the Old Page 9

Japan Answers G-7
With Vague Pledges
Tokyo Declines to Detail Measures
To Rescue Its Faltering Economy

TOKYO — Japanese leaders vowed Sunday to push ahead with economic reforms but offered no detailed policies even though the world's senior finance officials warned Tokyo over the weekend to act swiftly. Officials from the Group of Seven leading industrial nations and Asia warned Japan on Saturday that financial restructuring was "urgently needed" to restore its debt-ridden banking system to health and pull the economy out of recession.

A crossroads for yen? • Mahatma denies cronism charges. Page 13.

"International communities will be willing to see how Japan takes advantage of this window of opportunity," the U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, Lawrence Summers, said after more than four hours of talks. "The window is here now and will not always be here," he warned. "Markets will be watching developments closely."

Friend or Foe in Asia?
Economics Sways U.S.

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton crans for his trip to China this week, he must be yearning for those simpler days, not so long ago, when it was much easier to explain to Americans the distinction between friends and foes in Asia. During the first Clinton presidential campaign, the Chinese government was the menace, run by dictators "cod- dled" by President George Bush as they oppressed Tibet, threatened Taiwan, forced abortions and swiped U.S. technology. Then there was Japan, America's biggest military ally and partner in Asia. Sure, the Japanese kept out U.S. car parts and computer chips, barriers that Mr. Clinton vowed to smash. But whenever trade quarrels got really

nasty, cooler heads in Washington would remind people that it was Japan — market-oriented and host to U.S. troops — that Washington could count on in times of crisis. But no one then could imagine the kind of crisis Asia faces today: economic meltdown. And if you listen closely to the oratory of Washington before the most important foreign trip of Bill Clinton's presidency, things sound very different. Last Tuesday, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin took to the podium of the White House to declare that "China has been an island of stability in Asia" — a savvy, responsible player in the global effort to tamp down the economic firestorm that started in Asia a year ago. And Japan? The view from Washington these days is that it is spreading the bubonic plague of the markets —

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Speak Slowly, a Computer
Will Accept Your Order

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

Later this year, many callers wanting flight information from United Airlines will speak not to a person but to a computer that acts like a person. It will ask when and where the caller wants to travel, look up flight schedules and converse using synthesized speech. A caller can say, "I want to fly from New York to San Jose next Wednesday morning." The system recognizes the names of 1,200 airports around the world and understands concepts like "next Wednesday."

Employing advanced forms of artificial intelligence, it interacts with a caller just as an agent might, even checking to confirm that it has heard correctly. "Did you say Austin or Boston?" United's system is only one example of a wave of new computer technologies that understand spoken language and are poised to sweep through the American economy. In areas as diverse as airline reservations, retailing, directory assistance, banking, medical transcription, computer help desks and secre-

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FRANTIC FINISH — American and Iranian players shaking hands before the start of their World Cup match Sunday night in Lyon. The struggling U.S. team managed only one late goal in reply to Iran's two.

Germans Rally to Tie Yugoslavia

Policeman in Coma After German Fans Get Into Street Melee

By Christopher Clarey
International Herald Tribune

LENS, France — At times, it was difficult to believe that more was out at stake. From the way the Germans and Yugoslavs rushed at each other in the opening minutes to the way Jens Jeremies and Sinisa Mihajlovic bumped chests in the closing minutes, their close and emotional game Sunday afternoon had the whiff of a World Cup semifinal rather than a group match between teams who already had three points to their names. When it ended, with Jurgen Klinsmann on a stretcher and surrounded by officials and Lofthar Mathaus alone in the record books, the Germans were the happier team, but it was not because they had won. It was because they had done what German teams have been doing long before East and West were reunited: They had shaken themselves out of a funk and rallied, scoring two goals in the final 16 minutes to force a 2-2 draw.

Sunday night, according to local police officials, after reportedly being hit in the back of the head with an iron bar when he was attacked, the Brazilian was injured filming a melee in central Lens. More than 80 Germans were arrested. On June 14 and 15 in Marseille, riots involving English and Tunisian fans and French youths caused significant property damage, scores of minor injuries and led to more than 100 arrests and multiple convictions. Two German fans also were sentenced to short prison sentences after clashing with police in Paris on June 15 before Germany played its opening match there against the United States. Germany won that game, 2-0. One day earlier, the Yugoslavs had been

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AGENDA

Tension on Cyprus
Draws Holbrooke

ATHENS (Reuters) — Richard Holbrooke, the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and special envoy for Cyprus, will visit Greece on Monday for talks with senior officials over rising tensions with neighboring Turkey. "Mr. Holbrooke is the guest of an American college in Athens and will also hold talks with top foreign ministry officials on issues including Cyprus and Greek-Turkish relations," a Greek government official said Sunday. Greek and Turkish warplanes visited Cyprus last week.



RETURN TO STONEHENGE — Druids performing sacred rituals to mark the summer solstice at Stonehenge on Sunday for the first time in a decade. The Druids were banned from holding ceremonies at the ancient stone circle in western England following clashes with police in 1988.

Intern Ready to Admit Sex With Clinton, Lawyers Say

By Peter Baker and Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Monica Lewinsky's new lawyers, seeking an agreement to protect her from prosecution, have offered to have her testify that she had a sexual relationship with President Bill Clinton. But Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating the issue, wants her also to plead guilty to some offense as part of any agreement, according to lawyers close to the negotiations. Ms. Lewinsky's lawyers have told Mr. Starr that she would not testify that she had been encouraged by Mr. Clinton or Vernon Jordan Jr., his friend, to lie under oath in the Paula Jones lawsuit, a key focus of Mr. Starr's investigation, the legal sources said.

have defined the parameters of talks whose outcome is crucial to Mr. Starr's investigation. Despite the seeming gulf in their bargaining positions, both camps have signaled they are optimistic they can strike a bargain soon. "Each side is working hard to reach some conclusion," said an attorney familiar with the talks. It is unclear whether Mr. Starr would be satisfied with an admission of a sexual relationship but no testimony about obstruction of justice. He rejected such a proposal offered by Ms. Lewinsky's former attorney, Mr. Ginsburg, who, according to defense lawyers, submitted five separate — and in some ways inconsistent — proffers detailing how she

would testify if assured of immunity. But the new lawyers hired by Ms. Lewinsky's family on June 2, Jacob Stein and Plato Cacheris, hope to use their credibility as respected Washington attorneys to persuade Mr. Starr. If Lewinsky does testify that she had sex with Mr. Clinton, that statement alone could be a problem for the president — politically if not legally — because it would contradict both his sworn testimony in the Jones lawsuit and his nationally televised statement, "I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Miss Lewinsky." Facing the prospect of a deal, Mr. Clinton's defenders are bracing to

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William at 16: Prince of Hearts and New Windsor Icon

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

WINDSOR, England — Like any other teenage boy, he likes techno music, action movies, fast food and sports. But not every 16-year-old could spend his birthday clicking on to one of 50 fanzine Web sites to read: "Move over Leo, Wills is Here!" Or, "Prince William is a cutie."



Prince William confronts the media.

Newstand Prices

Bahrain	1,000 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	C £ 1.00	Nigeria	1,250 N
Denmark	14.00 DK	Oman	1,250 OR
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	£ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 5.50	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£ 1.25	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Jordan	JD 160	U.S. Mail (Eur.)	\$ 1.20
Kenya	700 KSh	Zimbabwe	2m \$40.00

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The Missiles of March / Two Weeks of High Tension in 1996

Face-Off Over Taiwan Led to a U.S.-China Strategic Partnership

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Thursday, March 7, 1996, in an elegant dining room overlooking the Potomac River, Defense Secretary William Perry delivered a threat — about as blunt as they come in contemporary diplomacy — to go to war.

Hours before, U.S. Air Force RC-135 reconnaissance craft and the U.S. cruiser Bunker Hill had monitored three Chinese M-9 ballistic missiles as they were rapid-fired from China's Huanan mountains toward Taiwan. They splashed down in the shipping lanes adjacent to Taiwan's two principal seaports.

Liu Huaqiu, a senior Chinese national security official, found a grim-faced Mr. Perry waiting for him when he arrived at a scheduled dinner that evening in the State Department's eighth-floor Madison Room.

In what a participant called "a well-rehearsed minuet," Mr. Perry notified Mr. Liu that there would be "grave consequences" should Chinese weapons strike Taiwan — words not spoken to China since the countries established diplomatic ties, and universally understood as code for a military response. For emphasis, Secretary of State Warren Christopher and the National Security adviser, Anthony Lake, repeated the formula in turn.

Beijing and Washington had two weeks of extraordinary tension and uncertainty. Former officials now say they were far more worried than was known at the time.

But the crisis also marked a beginning. The morning after Mr. Perry threw down his gauntlet, Mr. Lake escorted Mr. Liu to a borrowed Virginia farm for an unusual day of talks. The two men, approximate counterparts, opened what would become a significant new channel of dialogue, supplanting the damaged relations between Mr. Christopher and his counterpart, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

As President Bill Clinton prepares to embark on the first American state visit to China this decade, Asia specialists in and out of the administration point to the events of March 1996 as a turning point — from escalating conflict to the "strategic partnership" that both governments now say they wish to construct.

That month marked the nadir of a relationship that had been poor even by the standards set since the 1989 blood-letting around Tiananmen Square. The lessons learned in the crisis resolved the president's ambivalence about the kind of ties he sought with China and set him firmly in pursuit of an "engagement" that brings him this month to Beijing.

The same lessons rippled forward to shape the agenda, the decisions and the choice of decision-makers in the Clinton foreign policy team — producing last fall's Washington summit meeting with President Jiang Zemin and conditioning even the terms for satellite launches in China that currently roll the administration in partisan debate.

David Rothkopf, who feuded over China with Mr. Christopher and his aides as deputy undersecretary of commerce, said the Taiwan crisis grew out of "an erratic, often frayed policy" marked by "a lot of confusion on China in the first term, particularly in the State Department."

By arranging for Mr. Lake's new channel to Mr. Liu, he said, "the two sides sat down and said, 'Wait a minute. This



Defense Secretary William Perry and his Chinese counterpart, Chi Haotian, left, meeting amid calmer days nine months after the incidents of March 1996. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, backed Mr. Perry all the way in the confrontation with Beijing.

is no way to run one of the pivotal relationships on the planet Earth."

Among the most disturbing elements of the Taiwan Strait crisis were two Chinese allusions to nuclear weapons, one implicit and one more direct.

The exercise designated by the Chinese military as "Strait 961" was by many measures the most provocative ever staged in the Taiwan Strait, but some U.S. analysts saw special significance in China's use of the nuclear-capable M-9 missile. The M-9 batteries belonged to China's nuclear rocket force — the Second Artillery — and Chinese press accounts called attention to that fact.

What no one disclosed at the time was that one of the missiles passed almost directly over Taiwan's capital, Taipei, before landing 19 miles off the coast.

NOT LONG before the missile firings, in January, a former Clinton administration defense official had reported to Mr. Lake on a disquieting set of conversations he had held in Beijing. Charles Freeman Jr. was a China specialist who served as President Richard Nixon's interpreter in Beijing in 1972 and most recently as assistant secretary of defense. In arguments over Taiwan with top Chinese military officials — he declined, then and since, to name them — he said he had heard an implied nuclear threat against the United States.

"I said you'll get a military reaction from the United States" if China attacks Taiwan, Mr. Freeman recalled, "and they said, 'No, you won't. We've watched you in Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia, and you don't have the will.'"

Then, according to Mr. Freeman, a senior officer added: "In the 1950s, you three times threatened nuclear strikes on China, and you could do that because we couldn't hit back. Now we can. So you are not going to threaten us again because, in the end, you care a lot more about Los Angeles than Taipei."

Government analysts soon concluded that Mr. Freeman's interlocutor had been Lieutenant General Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of China's general staff, and classified cables detailing his remarks received uneasy attention at the U.S. Pacific Command, the Strategic Command, the Pentagon's Joint Staff and across the government's China bureaucracy. To some, it was a threat.

"If this was some sort of serious message, we had to

make it clear that we were returning it unopened," Mr. Lake recalled in an interview.

Friday, March 8, was a bitterly cold day in Washington, with nearly four inches of fresh snow and a wind chill below zero. That morning, Mr. Lake and Mr. Liu drove secretly to Middleburg, Virginia, and the country estate of Pamela Harriman, then ambassador to France.

It was an occasion for clearing the air, but that meant confronting differences directly. Mr. Lake, by his own account, made sure to find an occasion that day to raise the subject of Mr. Freeman's report.

"I remember leaning forward and telling him that not only were Americans insulted and the president insulted but I, at a personal level, had been insulted by threatening Los Angeles with nuclear weapons," Mr. Lake said. "He denied it. He said, 'It's not our policy.'"

Since the 1972 Shanghai Communiqué, U.S. policy had held that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. President Jimmy Carter, who established formal ties with Beijing in 1979, downgraded the ties with Taiwan to "unofficial" relations.

The Taiwanese president at the time, Lee Teng-hui, sought new diplomatic horizons by traveling abroad for what were described as golfing vacations. In early 1995, he asked to become the first Taiwanese head of government to visit the United States by applying for a visa to attend a reunion at his alma mater, Cornell University.

What followed, from the points of view of the three capitals, was a sequence of diplomatic double-crosses.

The Clinton administration told Mr. Lee he could not come, and Mr. Christopher assured Mr. Qian at a United Nations meeting on April 17 that it was the administration's "fundamental policy" to refuse the visa. But he also told Mr. Qian that the administration had been "unable to persuade Congress of the wisdom of our position."

On May 3, after a \$5 million lobbying campaign by Taiwan, the House of Representatives voted 395 to 0 to demand a visa for Mr. Lee. Six days later, the Senate followed suit, 97 to 1. Mr. Lake and Mr. Christopher feared that Congress would amend the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 to force the government's hand if it did not comply. The administration reversed itself on May 22.

"Christopher's credibility with the Chinese, at that moment, was over," Mr. Rothkopf said.

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The New York Times

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THE AMERICAS

Colombia to Test Herbicide on Coca But U.S. Maker Warns of Side Effects

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Bowing to demands from Washington, the Colombian government has agreed to test a granular herbicide to kill coca crops, despite public warnings from the chemical's American manufacturer against its use in Colombia.

In the United States, the herbicide, tebuthiuron, is used mostly to control weeds on railroad beds and under high-voltage lines far away from food crops and people.

The Environmental Protection Agency requires a warning label on the chemical that says it could contaminate ground water, a side effect that Colombian environmental officials fear could prevent peasants from growing food where coca once grew.

U.S. officials have decided to concentrate more heavily on treating illegal drug crops with chemicals, particularly in parts of southern Colombia under the control of leftist guerrillas. Those guerrillas have fired on aircraft attempting to spray herbicides on coca crops.

American and Colombian police officials say that a granular herbicide will be more effective in the battle to control drugs. For four years, they have used a liquid toxin, glyphosate, that has destroyed only 30 percent of the plants sprayed. Despite the effort, the amount of coca in Colombia has yet to decline, because eradication has prompted farmers to move and plant coca elsewhere. Last year, Colombia became the world's leading coca grower.

American and Colombian authorities also contend that tebuthiuron offers greater protection from gunfire for pilots, who must now fly low to fumigate in the early morning hours, when winds are calm and temperatures are lower. Tebuthiuron pellets can be dropped from higher altitudes in virtually any weather.

Washington has lobbied Andean governments to accept tebuthiuron for more than a decade, even though the chemical's manufacturer, Dow AgroSciences, a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Co., strongly opposes its use in Colombia.

"Tebuthiuron is not labeled for use on any crops in Colombia, and it is our desire that the product not be used for coca eradication as well," the company said in a statement.

Tebuthiuron granules, sold commercially as Spike 20P, should be used "carefully and in controlled situations," Dow cautioned, because "it can be very risky in situations where terrain has slopes, rainfall is significant, desirable plants are nearby and application is made under less than ideal circumstances." The warning is a rough description of con-



COLOMBIANS GO TO POLLS — Andres Pastrana, the Conservative Party presidential candidate, voting in Bogota on Sunday. Mr. Pastrana faces Horacio Serpa of the Liberal Party in a runoff for the presidency.

ditions in Colombia's coca growing regions. Dow, which faced years of lawsuits and public protest over the use of its Agent Orange defoliant during the Vietnam war, said that if approached, it would refuse to sell tebuthiuron for use in Colombia. But U.S. officials note Dow's patent on the chemical has expired, allowing others to make it legally.

Critics in Colombia, including Eduardo Verano, the nation's environmental minister, say the health effects of tebuthiuron on farming areas are unknown, and its use will only increase deforestation by pushing coca growers deeper into forest.

The American ambassador to Colombia, Curtis Kamman, said, "For a net environmental positive effect, getting rid of coca is the best course for Colombia."

Dr. Spock's Disputed 'Vegan' Legacy

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin Spock, arguably the most influential pediatrician of all time, has left children and their parents with a surprising and rather demanding legacy: advice that they stick to a vegetarian diet devoid of all dairy products after the age of 2.

In the seventh edition of his world-famous book, "Baby and Child Care," issued last month by Pocket Books just weeks after Dr. Spock's death at age 94, he recommends an approach to childhood nutrition that many experts, including his co-author, Dr. Steven Parker, consider too extreme, and likely to result in nutritional deficiencies unless it is carefully planned and executed.

"We now know that there are harmful effects of a meaty diet," the book says. "Children can get plenty of protein and iron from vegetables, beans and other plant foods that avoid the fat and cholesterol that are in animal products." As for dairy foods, Dr. Spock says, "I no longer recommend dairy products after the age of 2 years. Other calcium sources offer many advantages that dairy products do not have."

Given the influence of the book, pediatricians and nutritionists have reacted with concern to Dr. Spock's new recommendations to raise children on an all-plant, so-called vegan diet. Throughout its 52-year history, "Baby and Child Care" has been the second-best selling book next to the Bible. Overall, parents continue to rely heavily on Dr. Spock as an authoritative guide to raising children.

Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, a pediatrician specializing in child behavior at Boston City Hospital and a longtime admirer and friend of Dr. Spock, called his new recommendations "absolutely insane."

"I don't agree with them at all," he

said. "A vegetarian diet doesn't make any sense. Meat is an excellent source of the iron and protein children need, and to take milk away from children — I think that's really dangerous. Milk is needed for calcium and vitamin D."

Experts expressed concern about the ability of small children to consume calories and fat to sustain normal growth on an all-plant diet, as well as the diet's adequacy in supplying recommended amounts of such essential nutrients as calcium, riboflavin, vitamin D, iron and zinc and possibly even protein. They

his most recent nutritional advice — to include small amounts of lean animal foods in children's diets — stemmed from a switch he himself made to an all-plant diet in 1991, following a series of illnesses that left him weak and unable to walk unaided. His wife, Mary Morgan, said his health rebounded after he made the dietary change. He lost 50 pounds (22.7 kilograms), regained his ability to walk and became healthier overall and more energetic, she said.

"It enabled him to revise his book before he died, which was his most important goal," she said.

Raising children on an all-plant diet 'would be like climbing Mount Everest.' It can be done but with a lot of planning and balancing of nutrients.

also said that having to follow a vegetarian diet free of dairy products could place undue social pressures on children, few of whom like to be different from their friends.

"Raising children on an all-plant diet can be done, but it would be like climbing Mount Everest," said Dr. Michael Georgiess, professor of pediatrics and child development at the University of Minnesota. "It would take an incredible amount of planning and balancing of nutrients." Dr. Georgiess, who wrote the chapter on vegetarian diets in the American Academy of Pediatrics nutrition handbook, said that a strictly vegetarian diet "involves very significant risks. It would probably provide only about 60 percent of a small child's calorie needs and maybe the same proportion of protein and would require supplementation with vitamin D, calcium, iron and zinc."

Starting with the first edition of his landmark book in 1946, Dr. Spock always included meat and milk products as part of a child's recommended diet. Dr. Spock's revisions of what had been

Dr. Neal Barnard, president of the Physicians for Responsible Medicine, a Washington-based organization that advocates strict vegetarian diets for everyone, said he had drafted the section on nutrition in the new edition of Dr. Spock's book, but that Dr. Spock had edited it to give it "his personal touch."

Ms. Morgan said, "Ben had a hand in every part of the book" and that he was "very committed" to the diet.

"It is not difficult at all to get complete nutrition on a vegan diet if it is supplemented with Vitamin D and B-12," Dr. Barnard said. He said diet-related problems like obesity and atherosclerosis begin in childhood and added, "today's kids are in worse health than ever before."

But Dr. Parker, the book's co-author and an expert in behavioral pediatrics at Boston Medical Center, objected to the stringency of the dietary advice and suggested that parents at least be offered two alternatives. But Dr. Spock rejected this idea, stating in a letter to Dr. Parker that he wanted his book to be "in the forefront" of the growing awareness of the link between animal foods and disease.

As for dairy products, Dr. Spock wrote that some children are allergic to cow's milk and others have trouble digesting it.

POLITICAL NOTES

House Majority Backs Campaign Reform Bill

WASHINGTON — A majority of the House, including 65 Republicans, has voted to protect a bipartisan campaign finance bill from a Republican leadership effort to water it down by amendment.

The vote, 254 to 155, put Representatives Christopher Shays, Republican of Connecticut, and Martin Meehan, Democrat of Massachusetts, over only the first of many hurdles they will have to cross as they try to prevail in a free-for-all debate on campaign finance that is expected to last until August.

It indicated that a larger than expected number of Republicans are likely to break with Newt Gingrich, the speaker, and ultimately vote for their bill to overhaul the law governing campaign contributions and help shepherd it to passage.

The Shays-Meehan measure — and a companion bill in the Senate — have been fiercely opposed by top Republicans, who see it as an effort to cut into their party's traditional fund-raising advantage. It would effectively ban the large unregulated contributions to political parties that were at the heart of the 1996 campaign finance abuses and also curb independent advertising by interest groups. (NYT)

IRS Measure Advances

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the two congressional tax-writing committees have reached agreement on major portions of a bill that would fundamentally overhaul the Internal Revenue Service and strengthen taxpayers' rights in dealing with the agency.

The agreement retreats somewhat from costly positions taken by the Senate earlier,

and is expected to cost several billion dollars less than the \$18.3 billion 10-year cost of the Senate bill.

The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, William Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, said the measure would be "the most comprehensive reform" of the IRS.

Bill Archer, Republican of Texas, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said decisions were not revenue-driven and in any case the "revenue loss was incidental" because the bill halts collection of money "we should not have been collecting in the first place." (WP)

Chung Divulges Names

WASHINGTON — Johnny Chung, a former fund-raiser for the Democrats turned federal witness, has named several Democratic Party officials whose aggressive encouragement, his lawyer says, may have caused him to step over the line.

Mr. Chung has given detailed briefings about his conversations with party officials to federal investigators, his lawyer, Brian Sun, confirmed in an interview. Mr. Sun did not say who the officials were.

Mr. Chung has given federal investigators what Republicans said was the first hard evidence that China had planned to influence the 1996 presidential election. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, saying that Republicans will seek at least \$4 billion in emergency spending to solve the millennium computer problem: "We believe that the Year 2000 computer problem is a lot bigger problem than the president and the administration has admitted. For all their talk about the Information Superhighway, Al Gore is presiding over a large wreck on Jan. 1, 2000." (AP)

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Away From Politics

• Meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (USA) passed a resolution calling on the denomination's 2.6 million members to take steps toward removing handguns and assault weapons from their homes. (NYT)

• With record heat and a prolonged drought, Florida has battled 137 wildfires that in three weeks have burned across more than 49,000 acres in 34 counties and injured at least 14 people. President Bill Clinton declared the entire state a disaster area. (NYT)

• One of the longest and costliest family disputes has ended as a jury in Topeka, Kansas, blocked efforts by William Koch, of Koch Industries, one of the richest men in America, to get \$2 billion from two of his brothers who he said cheated in a business deal. (NYT)

• Calling it too expensive, some of the biggest U.S. health insurers have decided not to pay for Viagra, the male impotence drug, under prescription drug plans. (NYT)

• \$1.1 million was paid for a gold Patek Philippe wristwatch at an auction in New York. Only three of its kind were made. It was believed to be a record U.S. price. (NYT)

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INTERNATIONAL

Czech Vote Opens Way to Klaus

Surprise Outcome Gives Rightists Chance to Form Coalition

By Peter S. Green
International Herald Tribune

PRAGUE—Shying away from a radical change, Czechs split their vote in weekend elections for a new Parliament, leaving Vaclav Klaus, the former prime minister, unexpectedly poised for a return to power.

The opposition Social Democrats emerged as the single largest party, but they are thought unlikely to be able to form a government.

If the three rightist parties can bury their differences, they could hold a two-seat majority in the 200-seat Chamber of Deputies, freezing out the left.

The result, however, leaves little prospect of a long-term stable government.

The voting Sunday had come two years ahead of the election schedule, after Mr. Klaus's rightist coalition collapsed following charges that his Civic Democratic Party had accepted campaign contributions in exchange for favors in the country's post-Communist privatization program.

Throughout its 18 months in power, Mr. Klaus's government was a virtual hostage to the Christian Democrats, who would again be a key part of any rightist coalition government.

The Social Democrats finished first, with 32.3 percent of the vote

and 74 seats. Mr. Klaus's Civic Democratic Party (ODS) came in second, with 27.7 percent and 63 seats.

In third place was the ramp Communist Party, which took 11 percent and 24 seats.

The Christian Democrats, backed largely by farmers and devout Roman Catholics, finished fourth, with 9 percent and 20 seats.

And the Freedom Union, whose split from Mr. Klaus last fall brought down the government, finished in fifth place, with 8.6 percent and 19 seats.

No other parties managed to cross the 5-percent barrier needed to enter Parliament, including the nationalistic Republican Party, which held 18 seats in the last Parliament, and the Pensioners for a Secure Life, a party that pulled nearly 10 percent in pre-election voter surveys.

"We have suffered a victory," the security affairs spokesman for the Social Democrats said, with deliberate irony.

It is not considered likely that the Social Democrats will have to endure that pain of "victory" for very long.

Sources in the Prague Castle said that President Vaclav Havel would ask the leader of the Social Democrats, Milos Zeman, as head of the strongest party, to make the first endeavor to form a new government.

But potential coalition partners were already distancing themselves from the Social Democrats, quietly suggesting that they might be able to work with Mr. Klaus.

"Our platform is so different that we cannot form a coalition with the Social Democrats," said the Freedom Union's leader, Jan Ruml. "It is out of the question."

Echoing a view held by Mr. Ruml, Finance Minister Ivan Filip, a deputy chairman of the Freedom Union, fell short of ruling out a coalition with Mr. Klaus.

"It would be very difficult to form a government with Mr. Klaus," he said. "The corruption scandals must be cleared up before we do any deal."

The Christian Democrats' chairman, Josef Lux, said he could work with Mr. Zeman's Social Democrats and could probably agree on a common program.

But he indicated that he might be prepared to join with the ODS provided Mr. Klaus behaved less "arrogantly," as he put it, and if the ODS would be prepared to change some of its positions.

Despite long-standing differences with Mr. Klaus over key economic issues such as bank privatization, subsidies and tariffs to help farmers, he, too, refused to rule out a coalition with Mr. Klaus.

Mr. Klaus was relishing his prospective comeback.



Milos Zeman, right, Social Democrats' leader, meeting Josef Lux, head of the Christian Democrats, on Sunday to discuss vote.

Asked if he was prepared to step aside from the prime ministership to cement a rightist coalition, Mr. Klaus indicated there would be no ODS-led government without him.

"They have to choose if they want a rightist or a leftist government. They have to choose, not us,"

The Czech Republic is the only country in post-Communist Europe where the right has ruled without a break since the fall of communism nearly a decade ago.

But despite widespread popular discontent with the Thatcher-like economic policies of Mr. Klaus, falling living standards and the corruption and mismanagement that marred his rule, the Czechs apparently decided not to take a chance.

"With their wild rhetoric, intimidating people with the possible in-

roduction of a millionaires' tax and income certificates and with many unrealistic promises of quick prosperity, the Social Democrats have evidently disgusted tens of thousands of people who were really fed up with the right but who finally voted for a lesser evil," wrote the newspaper Mlada Fronta Dnes.

Lidove Noviny, the intellectual daily, warned in an editorial that unless the Social Democrats formed a government, they would be forced to take more radical positions.

If Mr. Klaus's ODS ended up returning to power, it added, without having been censured by the voters for corruption and failures of the country's economic transformation, "it could develop the impression that it can do what it wants without bearing any responsibility for its actions."

Iran Condemns Assassination

BAGHDAD—Iraq has blamed the killing of a visiting Iranian cleric in southern Iraq on foreign elements, newspapers reported Sunday.

Iran, meanwhile, summoned Iraq's chargé d'affaires in Tehran to protest Thursday's assassination of Ayatollah Mirza Ali Gharavi and warned it could have negative impact on relations between the two countries. (AP)

U.S.-Mexico Tensions Ease

MORELIA, Mexico—Mexican and U.S. lawmakers agreed over the weekend to work on smoothing over recent rough spots in their bilateral relationship.

The Mexicans retreated from sharp criticism of perceived U.S. interference after lecturing their counterparts at the opening of this bilateral encounter on respecting Mexico's sovereignty. Tensions rose last month after a U.S. sting operation in which dozens of Mexican bank officials were charged with money laundering. (Reuters)

Brazilian Plays Soccer Card

BRASILIA—President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil tapped the country's World Cup success to launch a feel-good campaign for re-election.

Almost drowning in a sea of Brazil's national green and yellow colors, Mr. Cardoso's Brazil Social Democratic Party officially announced his candidacy at a raucous, American-style convention here on Saturday. (Reuters)

For the Record

Voters in the West African country of Togo went to the polls Sunday for the first round of elections expected to be dominated by President Gnassingbe Eyadema. (AP)



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Russian Tycoons Unite In Bid to Bolster Ruble

Business Leaders Agree on Shadow Cabinet

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's powerful business tycoons, after a year of bitter conflict to gain riches and property, have set aside their differences and offered to form what would in effect be a shadow cabinet for the beleaguered Russian government.

The hope is to avert devaluation of the ruble. As a forest retreat here once favored by Stalin, the magnates gathered twice in recent days to meet with Prime Minister Sergei Kiriyenko. Only a few weeks ago, the new prime minister was promising to keep his distance from the business tycoons, who are looked upon as a Russian financial oligarchy.

At the most recent meeting, held Thursday evening, the economic potentates presented Mr. Kiriyenko with a plan to create a council to help him cope with the crisis.

They would pay the salaries of the council's staff members and would sit on the council, along with some of the government's top economic policy-makers.

A newspaper editor, Mikhail Berger, whose paper is owned by one of the tycoons, Vladimir Gusinsky, said the powerful figures risked becoming a "third government," after the branches under President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Kiriyenko.

The plan drew a receptive nod from Mr. Kiriyenko, but Mr. Yeltsin has not yet indicated whether he would approve it.

A similar operation was established by seven of the businessmen in 1996 to engineer President Yeltsin's re-election campaign to win over the Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov. They spent many millions to set up a staff, then headed by Anatoli Chubais, to supervise the Yeltsin campaign.

Mr. Chubais, who for six years has been the lightning rod in Russia for a controversy over liberal economic reforms, has been recruited again, this time as Mr. Yeltsin's envoy to international financial institutions.

But Mr. Chubais has also sought to join the oligarchs' club, as chief executive of Unified Energy Systems, the electricity monopoly.

The financiers benefited handsomely from the sell-off of state property in the last few years, and critics say the Russian economic leaders are already too

close to the seat of power. But the latest financial turmoil appears to be sufficiently worrisome that much of last year's debate about robber-baron capitalism, and the marriage of politics and money, has been muted in recent weeks.

At the center of concern is the prospect of a devaluation of the ruble.

Mr. Yeltsin and his government have steadfastly insisted they will not devalue the currency, and they appealed to the international financial community for \$10 billion to \$15 billion to help bolster Russia's depleted reserves.

"We are still on our feet," Mr. Yeltsin said at week's end during a visit to the Kostroma region. "The ruble is holding out, but it is at its limit."

Part of the pressure on the ruble is the flight of investors from Russia and other emerging markets after the Asian financial crisis began in October. The lack of investor confidence has forced the government to offer ever-higher interest rates on short-term debt and has blown a huge hole in Russia's already tattered public finances.

Russia flirted with the idea of an international bailout, but Mr. Chubais then made an appeal. A high-level delegation from the International Monetary Fund is due in Russia shortly.

The chief fears about devaluation are that it would lead to panic, hyperinflation, a return to uncontrolled fiscal and monetary policy and a collapse of the Russian banking system.

The ruble is now set at about six to the dollar, and some analysts have said it is inevitably headed for a 30 to 40 percent devaluation.

It would help exporters, especially Russia's beleaguered oil companies. Four of the current group of 11 business leaders — Vagit Alekperov of Lukoil; Mikhail Khodorkovsky of Rosprom-Yukos; Rem Vyakhirev of Gazprom; and Vladimir Bogdanov of Surgutneftegaz — are primarily in the oil and gas business.

The group also includes Mr. Chubais, Mr. Gusinsky, who is head of Media-MOST; Alexander Smolensky of SBS-Agro, a banking group; Boris Berezovsky, an auto, airline, oil and media magnate who is also executive secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States; Mikhail Friedman of Alfa Group, a banking and industrial conglomerate; Vladimir Potanin, head of the Interros group; and Vitali Malkin of the Russian Credit Bank.



One of many cars damaged in Moscow when hundreds of trees were uprooted by wind.

6 Die as Wild Storm Batters Moscow

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Hurricane-force winds knocked down hundreds of trees and toppled billboards and kiosks during a brief, violent storm during the night that left six city residents dead.

The unusually violent winds followed a week of hot weather in Moscow, and no one could remember the last time such a storm raked the city.

Some of the fallen trees were decades old. The botanical face of the city was changed in the space of half an hour.

Police and army crews rushed to clear the debris. As they worked in city parks, they un-

covered at least two bodies crushed by trees. Reports said that other victims were electrocuted by fallen power lines and flying debris.

Trees inside and along the red walls of the Kremlin snapped in two. Along Novy Arbat boulevard, a major commercial thoroughfare, giant signs commemorating last year's 850th anniversary of the city crushed outdoor cafes.

"The damage is huge and it will take more than a day or two to return to normal," a statement from city hall said.

In the aftermath of the disaster, Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, played a popularist card. He said the city would pay to repair the damage done to automobiles owned by poor people. "The rich can repair their own cars," he told Interfax news service.

Ethnic Clashes Spread Across Kosovo

Agence France-Presse

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — A Serb was killed Sunday during clashes in Kosovo, and both Serbian and Albanian sources reported outbreaks of shooting in various parts of the tense province.

Oliver Zajic, 18, died of wounds after fighting between Albanians and Serbs in the center of Kosovo, near Klinia, the Serbian Information Center said here.

Earlier Sunday, the center reported that armed Albanians had attacked Serbs' houses and a police station.

Two attacks Saturday targeted houses of Serbs in the central village of Jelovac and a police station

in the village of Rudnik, the Serbs' information service said.

On Sunday morning, a group of Albanians with guns attacked villages in the central region around Kijevo, where about 60 Serbian families live, the center added.

It did not report casualties in these attacks, but it noted that two Serbs were missing after the attack in Jelovac.

Albanian sources said clashes were continuing Sunday in the west and south of the province, which is torn by conflict between Serbian security troops and ethnic Albanians seeking to win independence for Kosovo.

Pontiff Rebukes Austrian Bishops

Compiled by The Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Pope John Paul II fired parting shots Sunday at his quarreling Austrian bishops, but steered clear of directly addressing a sex scandal and dampened any hopes he would change his positions on church policy.

The country's primate, Cardinal Christoph Schoenborn, acknowledged that the conflicts buffeting the Austrian church "have caused some people to lose confidence in the Pope and the bishops."

"All this calls for a change of ways, forgiveness, reconciliation and renewal," Cardinal Schoenborn said in welcoming the Pope at his final Mass in Austria.

A smaller-than-expected crowd of about 50,000 people turned out in the Heldenplatz, or Heroes' Square.

John Paul beatified three people, including a nun, Sister Restituta Kafka, who was arrested by the Gestapo for putting up crosses in a hospital.

She was beatified in 1943. Beatification is the last step before possible sainthood.

The three-day visit, John Paul's third to Austria, was aimed at calming the waters in this traditional Catholic bastion that has been rocked by accusations that a cardinal sexually abused young boys, divisions among bishops and demands for reform signed by a half-million Austrians.

John Paul issued his verdict in a private meeting of Austrian bishops following Sunday's Mass. The Vatican released the text.

"A bishop by himself does not realize the project of Christ," the Pope said in a clear reference to Bishop Kurt Krenn, a conservative who has angered many by his staunch support for Cardinal Hans Hermann Groer. The cardinal was forced by the Vatican to relinquish his duties following accusations of pedophilia.

The Pope also scolded the bishops for going public with their conflicts, saying that "like every house that has special rooms that are not open to all guests," the church, too, needs "rooms for talks that require privacy."

In his only possible reference during the trip to the Groer case, the Pope said he knew his bishops had been "put through trials of various types" and that they were "particularly present" in his prayers.

The Pope made no mention of demands that the Vatican drop its celibacy requirement for priests and allow women into the priesthood.

Speaking Saturday to a group of Austrian officials and dignitaries that included former President Kurt Waldheim, the pontiff said that European Christians had a moral obligation to fully reconcile with the Jews.

"We cannot forget that the history of Europe is tightly entwined with the history of the people from whence came our Lord, Jesus," the Pope said. "Unspeakable suffering was inflicted on the Jewish people in Europe, and we cannot affirm that all the roots of this injustice have been eradicated. Reconciliation with the Jews is one of the most fundamental duties of Christians in Europe."

As he did with all the other guests, the Pope afterward shook Mr. Waldheim's hand and said a few words.

Historians and researchers have accused Mr. Waldheim, 79, of complicity in war crimes in the Balkans while he served as an officer in the German Army during World War II. Mr. Waldheim denies the accusations. (AP, NYT)

BRIEFLY

Prodi Faces Test on NATO Vote

ROME — Italy's lower house of Parliament starts a debate Monday on NATO enlargement with the government haunted by the prospect its fragile majority could crumble when the issue is put to a vote.

Prime Minister Romano Prodi had been relying on centrists to approve the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's eastward expansion after the hard-left Communist Refoundation, which ensures the government's lower house majority, said it was determined to vote against.

But the new centrist UDR bloc, led by former President Francesco Cossiga and composed of former opposition members, is now warning that its support for the admission of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic is not a fait accompli.

"Our 'yes' on the NATO vote cannot be taken for granted," a UDR official, Clemente Mastella, said Sunday, turning on its head the UDR's assertion earlier this month that it would vote for ratification of the treaty to let the three countries into NATO. (Reuters)

Officials Die in Grozny Shooting

GROZNY, Russia — The security chief of Russia's breakaway region of Chechnya and the chief of staff of a splinter group were killed in the capital Grozny in mysterious circumstances Sunday, news agencies reported.

Itar-Tass news agency quoted the Chechen Interior Ministry as saying that Lechi Khutiygov and Vakha Dzhabarov, a commander of forces loyal to the maverick field commander, Salaman Radnyev, had been shot dead in central Grozny "while executing their duties."

Interfax news agency carried a similar story sourced to the spokesman of the Chechen president, Aslan Maskhadov. Neither of the agencies gave any details.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Radnyev, who advocates a tougher line than Mr. Maskhadov in dealing with Moscow, publicly accused him of involvement in the death of former Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who died in a Russian rocket attack in 1996.

Mr. Radnyev, whose own television station was switched off by Mr. Maskhadov last week, took several hundreds of his armed supporters to central Grozny demanding air time on the government-controlled channel. (Reuters)

300 Neo-Nazis In Jobs Protest

BERLIN — With the anti-foreigner slogan "Jobs for Germans first," about 300 neo-Nazis rallied against unemployment at a housing project in eastern Berlin.

Police reported no violence in the protest in the Hellersdorf neighborhood Saturday by the extreme-right National Democratic Party of Germany. About 200 leftists gathered in Hellersdorf as well in a counterdemonstration. (AP)

For the Record

Several Parliamentary members of the Greens, a key part of the center-left challenge to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, urged their leader, Jürgen Trittin, to resign Sunday for jeopardizing the party's election chances with an outspoken attack on the army. (Reuters)

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BRIEFLY

The coalition headed by Prime Minister John Howard is expected to call an

vast majority of Australians don't go along with the sort of nonsense that



The governing coalition advised voters to put One Nation ahead of Labour in the recent Queensland elections.

"For the first time, I've actually heard over the last couple of weeks people of Asian descent who've lived in this country for a very long time say they feel a little bit unwelcome," he said.

It said that backing for the party, which wants a halt to immigration until unemployment falls, an end to special assistance to Australia's aboriginal minority, cheap loans to farmers and small business, tariff protection and restrictions on foreign ownership, had surged to 45 percent in the Perth seat of Brand. That is enough to topple the incumbent member, the Federal Labour leader, Kim Beazley.

For the Record

Five senior Khmer Rouge officials whose defections this month crippled the intellectual base of the movement urged in Phnom Penh Sunday that the guerrillas' brutal past be forgotten. The officials sidestepped all questions at a news conference relating to atrocities in Cambodia committed during the Pol Pot regime. (AFP)

The rebel leader, who is revered by many East Timorese, says that the former Portuguese colony should be allowed to decide in a referendum if it wants independence.

Mr. Habibie, who took office last month, said Saturday that he would free Mr. Gusmao, withdraw thousands of Indonesian troops from East Timor and grant it special status and development funding. Under Mr. Habibie's proposal, the United Nations, Portugal and the world community would then accept East Timor as Indonesia's 27th province.

Mr. Gusmao said: "The solution of the problem must be in the framework of the United Nations and a just and free process where the East Timorese people can choose their destiny."

"There won't be a solution without a referendum," he said. "This is

slow forward steps like a turtle because of reactionary forces. The same reactionary forces that are in ABRI.

"The problem of East Timor is also affected by these reactionary forces in ABRI who don't want to accept a just international solution," Mr. Gusmano

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Lencek and Bosker comprehensively detail the history of seaside resorts, beginning with the great English beaches — Bath and Brighton most famously — and continuing through Normandy and the Riviera, Hawaii and the Pacific, New Jersey, Florida and California. Though the authors tend, like Shelley and Keats, toward a romantic view of

With their teen-centric thematicatics and adult-ophobc polarization of characterizations, Hollywood's rocking beach realism is supposed to establish the world of youth as a disparate culture of innocent hedonism, a paradise of noble savages whose naïveté and ingenuousness were a shield against the cynicism, complacency and materialism of their elders. With their sanitized romance, mild personal eccentricities and innocuous sexual attitudes and attitudes, these films were pre-emptive censors to such 1990s TV dramas as *Eye Watch*, and tingled the nerves of adolescent viewers who saw the beach as a safe haven where mundane social intercourse was set in comic opposition to the effluviated erotic impulses. "There they go," says *Larger Meanings*: "Never mind. And, despite its authors' worst intentions, 'The Beach' is a good book."

Washington Post

There was no difficulty in making the contract. The issue was whether South would

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1960	7.5	7.5
1970	8.0	8.0
1980	8.5	8.5
1990	9.0	9.5
2000	9.5	10.5
2010	10.0	12.0
2020	10.5	14.0
2030	11.0	16.0
2040	11.5	18.0
2050	12.0	19.0

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THE INTERMARKET
Starts
on Page 4

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Get Moving, Japan

International financial officials have been meeting in Tokyo with a sense of urgency that was lacking for most of this decade as Japan refused to deal with its banking crisis. Now Japan has promised prompt action, and has earmarked money to do the job. What is unclear is whether the Japanese authorities are able to act decisively.

Action is essential because Japan is in the midst of a severe credit crunch as shaky banks try to avoid new losses by avoiding almost all loans. That has put a stranglehold on the economy, deepening Japan's recession and making the bad-loan problem even more severe.

It is hard to imagine a worse time for Japan to be in recession. The problems of developing countries in Asia remain severe, and are hurting others.

Asian countries, unable to afford things, have slashed their imports, and American exports are falling. The developing countries, confronted with their own weak banks and debt-ridden companies, will have a hard enough time recovering even if Japan does get moving and resume buying their products. Without a Japanese recovery, it is easy to understand why World

Bank officials have started talking about an Asian depression.

Intervention by Tokyo and Washington to support the yen set off rallies in financial markets around the world last week, but they quickly faded as investors looked for action, not words. Japan needs to determine which banks are insolvent and close them, while protecting depositors.

At the same time, it needs to bail out the remaining institutions that can make it with help. Then those banks can start lending again and, with the help of an aggressive package of government spending and tax cuts, Japan's economy can recover.

Unfortunately, work on sorting out which banks should be saved seems to have not yet begun. It is up to foreign officials to persuade Japanese officials to live up to their pledge, and to offer them all the assistance they need.

There is no guarantee that the rest of Asia will recover soon even if Japan starts growing again and keeps its currency from collapsing. But the chances of that happening will be far greater if Japan deals with its problems decisively and quickly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Still Stalling in Iraq

News reports that Iraq and United Nations inspectors had agreed on a two-month "road map" toward compliance on weapons inspections prompted some optimism that a standoff which has lasted as long as this decade might be nearing an end. That, at least, was the impression that Iraqi officials were eager to convey — that soon there would be no conceivable pretext for the United Nations to continue its sanctions against Iraq.

But a more detailed report from the chief United Nations weapons inspector, the Australian diplomat Richard Butler, then revealed a more familiar and discouraging story: that Iraq remains far from compliance.

After invading Kuwait and being defeated in a subsequent war by a U.S.-led alliance, Iraq promised, as a condition of cease-fire, to rid itself of all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Instead of fulfilling that promise, however, the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein has compiled a record of deceit and obfuscation in his attempt to hold on to as much of his arsenal as possible.

Iraq's pattern has been to deny possession of any weapons of mass destruction until caught, then to admit to only as much as the United Nations' dogged inspectors have uncovered — and swear that this time it is really telling the truth.

Ambassador Butler went to Baghdad most recently in hopes of putting an end to this cat-and-mouse game.

The whole point is not for Iraq to see how much it can get away with, he said; it has an affirmative obligation to reveal the location of all remaining weapons components and the documents to prove what has been destroyed. Mr. Butler's road map showed that if Iraq cooperated, the whole process could be completed quickly.

Iraq seems to have fastened onto the "quickly" but not the part about cooperation. Mr. Butler said Iraq agreed to provide information on some weapons but not on others. He encountered a stone wall, for example, on the question of biological weapons. But Iraq cannot be allowed to pick and choose its areas of cooperation.

The next Security Council review of Iraq's compliance, or lack thereof, is scheduled for October. Iraq will push hard to be declared in the clear, and some countries, more concerned with commercial prospects than with global safety or UN credibility, can be expected to offer support.

Much will be made of Iraqi civilians suffering as a result of sanctions. But their hardship results more from Saddam Hussein's refusal to take full advantage of UN humanitarian loopholes, not to mention his lavish spending on palaces, than from UN policy itself. And, as has been true from the start, the sanctions could be lifted in no time if Saddam Hussein would just come clean.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Nanny Should Hush

Louise Woodward, freed after an appeals court upheld her manslaughter conviction in the death of 8-month-old Matthew Eappen, arrived home in England on Thursday and in her first public utterance complained that she had not received a fair trial. Blaming "atrocious pretrial publicity," she called on "the medical community" to clear her of any involvement in the baby's death.

Grant that this is a very young woman, a talking, one who has been through an ordeal, far from home. Grant, too, that she has a right to maintain her innocence. That granted, it would still be a travesty to accept her valuation of herself as the victim in this sad affair, or to remember it as a tragedy that befell her rather than the Eappen family — not to mention the baby, whose death a jury, a judge and an appeals court all agreed she caused.

That realization seemed reflected in the British press's mixed reaction to her return and in the muted behavior of once fervid admirers in her home village of Elton. In sharp contrast to their champagne-cork-popping revelry when the murder conviction was set aside, they declined to turn out for her return or to say anything too enthusiastic to the press. "We've not forgotten that a baby died," said the proprietor of the bar where celebratory footage was filmed last fall.

Far from suffering unfairly, Miss Woodward might plausibly be said to have received extraordinary leniency from the American courts.

When a jury convicted her of second-degree murder, her lawyers begged the judge to reverse the effects of their own bold gamble of insisting that the jury choose between that and outright acquittal. When the judge granted that request, he reduced the conviction to manslaughter and, to national astonishment and no little attack, assigned a sentence of 279 days, or time served, well below the recommended minimum for the charge. Her luck held through the appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, which, while upholding the conviction, declined to lengthen the sentence and noted that the judge's error, in allowing the lawyers' murder-or-nothing gambit, should not harm the defendant.

Miss Woodward has insisted that she has no intention of selling her story. The Eappens, nonetheless, have filed a probably unenforceable wrongful death suit against her in Massachusetts, saying they don't want her getting rich off their tragedy.

Both her neighbors and her defense lawyer, Barry Schick, agree that she should try to put the events of the past year behind her, "not obsess" and get on with her life. Launching a new public relations campaign to reclaim her innocence will not do that — not for her, not for the Eappens or for the millions whose fears and ambivalences about child care the trial brought uppermost. Some expression of responsibility, even remorse, would be a more graceful end to this sorry story.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Revive the Drive Against Nuclear Weapons Now

By David Andrews and Lena Hjelm-Wallen

The writers are the Irish and Swedish foreign ministers.

STOCKHOLM — After a decade of great promise in the field of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, the specter of nuclear weapons is again at the center of attention. The nuclear disarmament process now urgently needs a new and forceful impetus.

This is why we, together with the foreign ministers of Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia and South Africa, have addressed ourselves in a joint ministerial declaration to the nuclear weapon states and to India, Israel and Pakistan.

The international community can no longer remain complacent at the reluctance of these states to make a clear commitment to the speedy, final and total elimination of their nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon capability. Our declaration urges them to make that commitment now.

India and Pakistan must immediately put an end to their test explosions, which run counter to the will of the international community as expressed by the 149 signatories of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. They must abandon their nuclear ambitions and accede unconditionally to this treaty and to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Likewise, Israel must relinquish its nuclear weapon capability and accede to the nonproliferation treaty.

We must also avoid the danger of any further state — or other actor — crossing the nuclear threshold.

The vast majority of the membership of the United Nations has entered into legally binding commitments not to receive, manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons. These undertakings have been made in the context of corresponding, legally binding commitments by the nuclear weapon states to pursue of nuclear disarmament.

We are deeply concerned at the persistent reluctance of the nuclear weapon states to approach their treaty obligations with an urgent commitment to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

Three endeavors must now be pursued simultaneously. First, there must be a strong rejection of all ambitions to give renewed political and military importance to nuclear weapons.

Second, it is essential that the nuclear

disarmament process continue with renewed purposefulness and that the non-proliferation regime be upheld.

Third, political pressure must be applied to achieve the goal of a nuclear weapon-free world.

As long as those nations with the greatest military strength claim the right to nuclear weapons for their own security, there is a great risk that other states will also claim this right. The possibility of preventing proliferation in the long term is therefore closely connected with the five nuclear weapon states fulfilling their commitment to nuclear disarmament, and showing true political will to attain the goal of the total elimination of these weapons.

This demand was expressed by the International Court of Justice in The Hague when it unanimously stated that "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

Steps required to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons include the full resumption of the START process, for which urgent ratification of START-2 is a prerequisite. The other three nuclear weapon states must also be integrated into this process.

Measures are furthermore immedi-

ately required which would dramatically reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorized launches. The nuclear weapon states should therefore proceed to de-alerting their nuclear arsenals and separating the warheads from their delivery vehicles.

After the abolition of intermediate nuclear weapons a decade ago, it is time to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons.

The conclusion of an agreement prohibiting the production of fissile material for weapons purposes would provide vital support both to disarmament and to prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons capability.

In addition, states party to the non-proliferation treaty have a legitimate right to legally binding assurances that in the interim until the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they will not be victims of the use, or subject to the threat of the use, of nuclear weapons.

Further nuclear weapon-free zones also have an important role to play in the process leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Indian and Pakistani tests starkly demonstrate that nuclear weapons are not yet a closed chapter. Such folly, however, could provide an opportunity for a real awakening, if the international community as a whole were to unite in single-minded determination to relegate these weapons to the dustbin of history. We invite all states to join us in this endeavor.

International Herald Tribune

India Asks Why America Ignores It and Courts China

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW DELHI — I came to New Delhi expecting to hear all about how the Indian nuclear test was meant to cope with the Pakistani threat. What I heard instead was Indians from across the political spectrum insisting that their nuclear sound and light show on May 11 was actually meant to signal to America and China that India views their emerging "alliance" with great concern and will not let these two powers carve up Asia without regard to India.

Even those Indian politicians who denounce their nuclear tests as a cheap, jingoistic maneuver by the new Hindu nationalist government will tell you that these tests were the only way for India to get what it wants most from the United States and China — respect.

I finally realized the depth of this sentiment when I went to see a saffron-robed Indian human rights campaigner, Swami Agnivesh. Surely, I thought, he will disavow these tests. But no sooner did we sit down on the floor of his simple Delhi house than he declared:

"We are India, the second-largest country in the world. You can't just take us for granted. India doesn't feel threatened by Pakistan, but in the whole international game India is being marginalized by the China-U.S. axis."

As long as the Cold War was on, and the Soviets were in effect protecting India against China, India did not feel an urgency to develop its own nuclear weapons, notes Raja Mohan, strategic editor of the newspaper The Hindu.

But the Soviet collapse, coupled with U.S. pressure on India to sign the Comprehen-

sive Test Ban Treaty and not go nuclear, and with the rise of China as an economic and military powerhouse, left the Indians feeling that they were on their own.

Said Mr. Mohan: "It was clear that China had run ahead of us and they were being incorporated as the world's No. 2 power and that we were being told to stay in a small box, while the U.S. gave South Asia to China."

When I asked Defense Minister, George Fernandes, what he would say to President Bill Clinton about the Indian tests, he answered: "I would ask Bill Clinton why is it that you feel yourself so close to China and you can trust China with nuclear weapons and you can trust yourself with nuclear weapons and

you can trust Russia, France and Britain with nuclear weapons, but you cannot trust India?"

Mr. Fernandes added: "And now we have news that the U.S. and China, during President Clinton's visit, will work out arrangements so that their respective nuclear weapons will not be targeted on each other. So the U.S. and China are settling their nuclear problems, while we are obviously a nation that must not care for our own security concerns."

Former Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit said: "Your government tolerates China no matter what it does. Whether it is nuclear weapons tests or abuse of human rights, your government says, 'No, we cannot spoil relations with China.'"

Former Prime Minister I.K.

Gujral, a critic of the nuclear

test, elaborated: [Former U.S. Defense Secretary William] "Perry went to Beijing and said China should take more interest in South Asia. I asked myself: What is the purpose of making this statement? Is it a division of areas of influence? If you have decided that this side of the world is an area of influence of China, what should an Indian policy-maker do?"

No American president has visited India in 20 years, added Mr. Gujral, "but Clinton doesn't mind going to China. [What China does in] Tiananmen is all right, in Tibet is all right, in Taiwan is all right. Everything is all right, but you ignore our security concerns because we are poor and a one-nuclear power. In your eyes either having a bomb or making money is what matters. Well,

money is very difficult to make. A bomb is not."

The New York Times

Overrating China Is a Bad American Habit

By Gerald Segal

HONG KONG — Even before President Bill Clinton flies to Xian on Thursday to talk with Chinese leaders, the thin air of summit diplomacy is producing dangerously giddy thoughts.

The most pernicious is that the China has joined the top rank of international financial powers and deserves a seat alongside the Group of Seven leading nations because it forced the United States to press Japan to reform its economy and helped drive up the value of the yen.

It is helpful that China has not devalued its currency during Asia's current economic crisis, but the notion that China

is a "regional stabilizer" and a leading economic power is little short of absurd.

China has not devalued its currency because of what until now had been a clear calculation of self-interest. Its export industries are highly dependent on imported components and devaluation would have been of limited value.

Chinese devaluation would have put immediate pressure on Hong Kong to break the peg of the Hong Kong dollar to the U.S. dollar, thereby seeming to demonstrate less economic competence and concern for

Hong Kong's welfare than that shown by the previous British colonial administration.

It is also important to recall that China's devaluation in 1995 was an important cause of East Asia's crisis in 1997. So much for China as a selfless regional stabilizer.

If China does devalue in due course, it will do so because of fundamental flaws in China's economy, not because Japan has failed to tackle its domestic problems. China's economy was slowing well before the Asian economic crisis and while the yen was far higher. This was the result of a failure of political will in China to address such problems as a banking system that is so deeply mired in bad debt that it makes Japan's banking sector look robust by comparison.

China continues to waste about 3 percent of its GDP bailing out rust-belt industries and incompetently run factories in the state-owned sector.

Japan makes a convenient scapegoat for China's reform-minded Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, who is struggling to keep his reforms on track. What is remarkable is how many people take excuses for reality, and argue that China deserves to be rewarded for its leadership role.

It is all the more remarkable when one contemplates how inconsequential China is as an economic power compared with Japan. Little more than 10 percent of the exports of Western countries go to China, and China's economy is about the size of Spain's. Should Spain become a G-7 member?

China is a negligible donor of foreign aid, while Japan is No. 1. China's contribution to the bailouts of Asian currencies is less than 10 percent of Japan's. China is the largest recipient of foreign direct investment in the developing world, but 80 percent of that is from ethnic Chinese living and working outside China, mainly in other parts of Asia. Western investment in China is less than in Brazil. Should Brazil become a G-7 member?

There is a long and grand Western tradition of overrating the importance of China. President Clinton will be keeping good historical company when he comes to the Chinese coast and tells the Chinese how important they are.

Massaging the ego of your host might be gracious, but it risks upsetting your real allies in Japan, and might even lead to preemptive concessions to a second-rate Chinese power.

The writer is director of studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and director of Britain's Pacific Asia Programme. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Tragic Launch

LONDON — At the launch of H.M.S. Albatross at the Thames Iron Works yesterday [June 21], rejoicing was turned into mourning by the loss of about sixty lives. A large steaming under the Japanese cruiser in course of construction, on which a crowd of about 300 persons had taken their station to see the launch, had given way, and all were struggling frantically in the water. Unfortunately the catastrophe could not be seen from the Royal stand and at the time the people were struggling in the water for their lives, the distinguished company were in the act of giving three hearty cheers to celebrate what was regarded as a most successful launch. The Royal party left quite unaware of the terrible calamity.

1923: Heat Wave

NEW YORK — Yesterday was

the hottest June 20 in New York in twenty years, the temperatures reaching 97 deg. Fahr. Five deaths due to heat were reported in New York and 26 from New England and the Eastern and Middle Western States, all of which are suffering from the heat wave. Hundreds have been overcome by the heat and no relief is in sight.

1948: Nazi Gold

FRANKFURT — A total of \$60,000,000 worth of Nazi-looted gold was on its way to England today [June 21]. The bullion and coins will be given back to Marshall plan countries from which it was stolen by the Nazis. Weighing almost 150,000 pounds, the gold is being shipped in twenty-two airplane flights in London, whence it will be redistributed. The gold, rounded up from Nazi hoards after the war, has been stored in Frankfurt.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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S.A.S., au capital de 1.200.000 F, RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No 61337.
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Elderly in

A new study shows that elderly people are more likely to be victims of crime than younger people.

TREATMENT	65-74 years	75+ years
No pain medication	27%	25%
No narcotic analgesics (see Therapy)	13%	10%
Weak opiates (Tylenol with codeine)	32%	35%
Morphine and similar drugs	28%	30%

The Elusive Scholars May Have

By John V. Sweeney

NEW YORK — The elusive scholars may have been found.

For years, scholars have been searching for the elusive scholars, the ones who are not in the library, the ones who are not in the archives, the ones who are not in the records. Now, a new study has found that the elusive scholars are not as elusive as they seem. They are, in fact, everywhere. They are in the streets, in the parks, in the schools, in the homes. They are everywhere. They are the elusive scholars.

Empowering Is

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The word "empower" is a new word.

It is a word that has been used for a long time, but it has only recently become a part of the vocabulary of the American people. It is a word that means to give someone the power to do something. It is a word that means to give someone the authority to make decisions. It is a word that means to give someone the ability to do what they want to do. It is a word that means to give someone the freedom to be who they are. It is a word that means to give someone the chance to make a difference. It is a word that means to give someone the power to change the world.

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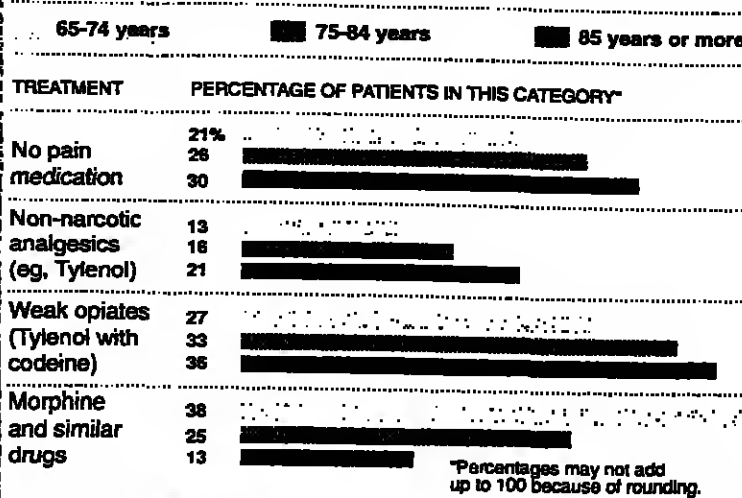
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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Elderly in Nursing Homes Often Receive No Pain Relief

A new study of nursing home residents shows that many cancer patients, particularly the oldest, were undertreated for their pain. Here is how the 4,003 patients in the study who reported daily pain were treated.



Source: Dr. Giovanni Gambassi

The New York Times

By Sheryl Gay Stolberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers studying elderly cancer patients in nursing homes have found that many are severely undertreated for pain and more than a quarter of those who complain of pain, especially blacks and the oldest of the old, are given no pain medication, even aspirin.

The study is all the more troubling, experts say, because as hospital stays grow shorter and the elderly population increases, more and more old people with cancer are living out the end of their lives in nursing homes.

The research involved 13,625 cancer patients in five states. It found that patients older than 85 were about half as likely to be treated for pain as those between the ages of 65 and 74, and that blacks were half as likely as whites to receive pain medication.

"At some point, nursing home staff and in-house doctors may give up on patients who they know are going to die," said Dr. Giovanni Gambassi, a main author of the study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"There is no acceptable excuse for not treating pain appropriately in terminally ill patients."

A spokesman for the American Nursing Home Association, which represents 11,000 nursing homes across the United States, said the study raises "legitimate issues that bear close scrutiny." But the spokesman, Tom Burke, also complained that nursing homes were being unfairly singled out, saying the problem of undertreatment of pain cuts across all areas of medicine. "I'd be hard-pressed to think a nursing home could do better than an oncology ward," he said.

Experts do not fully understand why the very old and minorities are more vulnerable to having their pain left untreated, but several theories are circulating, said Dr. Kathleen Foley, chief of the pain and palliative care service at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. One is that outright prejudice is at work, particularly in the case of minorities.

Another, she said, is that these patients "are used to being in pain and suffering and therefore don't complain about it." A third is that they don't want to be impaired by the side effects of medication. In addition, experts say that

most nursing home workers are poorly trained to recognize pain.

Whatever the reason, Dr. Foley and other experts in end-of-life care have long complained that their colleagues underestimate and undertreat pain and that patients' quality of life could be vastly improved if doctors paid attention to this problem.

In recent years, patients themselves have taken up the cause; fear of dying a painful, painful death has fueled the movement to legalize assisted suicide, which in turn has brought the issue of pain management, also called palliative care, out of the medical fraternity and into the national spotlight.

BUT while the lack of attention to pain has been well-documented in a variety of medical settings, including hospice and palliative care, only a few studies have examined the problem in the nation's nursing homes. That is why the new study, conducted by an international team of Italian, British and American scientists, is so important, Dr. Foley said.

"This is new information, original information," she said. "It is, for the

first time, defining the epidemiology and the ethnography of pain in the elderly population."

There are 19,000 nursing homes in the United States, and experts who study life inside them say they are particularly ill-equipped to care for patients in pain. Many nursing home patients, particularly the very elderly, are demented and unable to tell those responsible for them how they feel. As a result, nurses and doctors' aides must rely on other indicators like moaning, writhing and crying to determine when a patient is in pain.

In the nursing home, there is not a lot of knowledge about how to manage pain," said Dr. Mathy Mezey, a gerontologist and professor of nursing at New York University. "Most of the staff has not been prepared in good palliative care, and that is both the nursing home staff and the primary care physicians who are managing the residents."

For their study, Dr. Gambassi and his colleagues examined patient evaluations collected by the Federal Health Care Financing Administration from 1,492 nursing homes in New York, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and South Dakota from 1992 to 1995.

The Elusive Springs of Chiusi
Scholars May Have Found a Famed Roman Spa

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Great as he loomed in the heyday of Rome, the Emperor Augustus was frail of body and suffered a lifetime of infirmities. In 23 B.C., a contemporary account says, he almost died of "an abscessed liver" and presumably would have died if not for the restorative power of cold baths in mineral springs. Word of the emperor's cure touched off one of antiquity's more enduring health fads.

Cold mineral baths became popular among Romans for at least two centuries. People abandoned the hot springs of Baiae, near Pompeii, and flocked to the cold-water resorts of Gaius, near Rome, or Chiusi, in the Siena district of Tuscany. From personal experience, the poet Horace sang the praises of a bracing dip in cold mineral water for curing illnesses of the head and stomach.

For Antonius Musa makes Baiae useless to me and even makes me unpopular there, Now that of mid-winter I soak in icy water.

The vogue of cold bathing made Antonius Musa, the emperor's personal physician, a rich and famous man. For the last 100 years, archaeologists and classicists scholars have been trying to find the springs of Chiusi, where Horace and perhaps Augustus took the waters. A team of archaeologists, led by David Soren of the University of Arizona in Tucson, may have succeeded.

Digging in Tuscany, the archaeologists have tapped into a bubbling spring of cold mineral water and excavated the ruins of a bathhouse complex and an enormous tile-paved swimming pool. All this is in the right place and seems to fit Horace's description of the ancient Roman spa. But confirmation may prove impossible, other archaeologists said, short of uncovering an inscription saying that Augustus or Horace bathed here.

"We are either looking at the famous spring of Chiusi, or at the very least at one of a series of springs that made this area famous in antiquity," Dr. Soren said in an interview before returning to Italy for further excavations.

The style of the wall construction, he said, is consistent with other Roman monuments of the second and first centuries B.C. Pottery scattered in the ruins is also of the same period. The structures may thus be old enough to have been in use during the reign of Augustus. And the building at the center of the site resembles the icons used to represent spas on early Roman road maps. In any event, the large size of the site shows that it was a major spa complex unlike anything else ever found in the Siena region and one of the largest anywhere in Italy, Frank Romer, a classics professor at Arizona, said the excavations "should reveal something about Roman medicine and Roman fads at the time everybody started taking cold baths."

The discovery was made near the modern Tuscan resort of Chianciano Terme, which already boasts three cold-water springs that account for the town's promotional motto, "It's Chianciano for a healthy liver." But no ruins that could be associated with an ancient spa had been uncovered until 1993. It was then that Gino Paolucci, an Italian archaeologist, excavated the first evidence of late Etruscan and early Roman Imperial structures.

DR. SOREN joined the project three years ago, working with local museums and Tuscany's Department of Antiquities. Excavations revealed the outlines of a swimming pool estimated to have been as large as 60 by 130 feet. Its bottom, paved with roof tiles, was never more than three feet deep, enough for bathers to immerse their bodies but inadequate for most swimming. Such dimensions conform to Horace's descriptions.

The pool tiles have caused some confusion among archaeologists. Some bear stamps attributed to the second century A.D. Was the pool built then, well after the other buildings, or was that when it was remodeled? No one is sure.

From the ruins, archaeologists have determined that imposing brick columns bordered walkways surrounding the pool. At the middle of the west side, a podium jutted out over the pool, probably serving as a base for a statue devoted to the gods of bathing.

While excavating other buildings, workers removed mud near a small temple and out flowed a spring of cold water from the hillside. "This was the amazing thing for us," Dr. Soren said. "The spring was still there, and the water just started shooting out."

Analyzing the water, Janek Artola, an environmental scientist at Arizona, found it full of calcium and sulfates — not recommended for drinking. Too much of the calcium could lead to kidney stones. Even a little of the sulfate would have a strong purgative or laxative effect.

Horace was apparently wise enough not to drink the water. He suffered from inflammation of the eyes and may have daubed them with the water. Classicists, Dr. Soren said, are fond of an outrageous pun: "You can lead a Horace to water but you can't make him drink."

Within walking distance of the oculus discovered spa, excavations directed by Anna Rastrelli, head of the Chiusi Museum, have turned up remains of an Etruscan temple in use during the third and second centuries B.C. Some of the newly assembled pieces of terra-cotta sculpture, she said, are among "the most stunning finds of Etruscan sculpture in recent memory."

At some time after the temple was destroyed by landslide, she said, its terra-cotta sculptures were gathered and buried in a deliberate manner. Fragments of the temple's stone columns and traces of its wooden roof beams were also uncovered, as well as coins, some dated to 200 B.C.

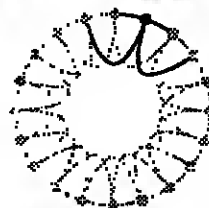
One of the most impressive finds, she said, was the sculpture of a winged woman, who appears to be about to fly off while looking back and holding a drinking vessel in her left hand. Art historians see in the winged figure a strong similarity to some feminine divinities on the frieze of the great altar of Pergamon in what is now Turkey. Other pieces indicated that the temple was dedicated to Hercules, the Etruscan patron of helpful waters, and the nymphs of the adjacent spring. "In this Tuscan land of springs, a temple dedicated to the water gods of the area would be appropriate," Dr. Rastrelli said. "For then, as now, the curative properties of water held a special meaning."

Separation, by Various Degrees

The smallness of a world or network can be expressed mathematically by the number of steps it takes to get from one element of it to any other. This depends on the degree of regularity of a network's interconnections.

REGULAR NETWORK

Connections to 4 nearest neighbors

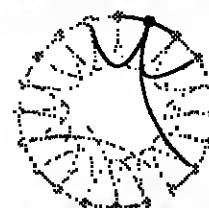


In the "regular" network, for example, each point is directly linked only to its four nearest neighbors, so to go from one side of the figure to the other requires several intermediary links.

Source: New Scientist

SMALL-WORLD NETWORK

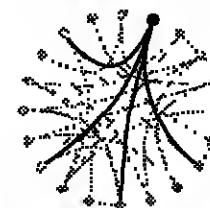
An extra long-distance connection



Each point has an extra connection to a more distant point, minimizing the number of links needed to reach across the network.

RANDOM NETWORK

Random connections to 4 other points



Each point has an extra connection to a more distant point, minimizing the number of links needed to reach across the network. But the network is too chaotic to produce small-world effects.

NYT

It's a Small World: The Proof

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mathematicians have found a simple explanation for how big worlds can be turned into small worlds, a phenomenon summed up in the popular belief that anyone on Earth can be linked to anyone else by a chain of only six other people — the so-called six degrees of separation.

Any large set of linked, dynamic components — be they people, electric power stations, brain cells, whatever — can be transformed into a small world, the mathematicians said, by introducing short cuts between a few components. Relatively few short cuts can make big changes in a network, linking clusters of people, power stations, or brain cells together in unexpected ways.

Among people, the short cuts are well-connected individuals — those who know many people from other countries, different disciplines or unusual subcultures. Such highly connected people establish surprising interconnections between groups that seem impossibly distant from one another, like Iowa farmers and Kalahari bushmen. For example, sometimes a farmer's son will join the Peace Corps in Africa and thus unexpected links are born.

This kind of interconnectedness is familiar to social animals like humans but, for the first time, mathematicians have quantified it in a general model. The finding, which is the first mathematical explanation of the small world phenomenon in dynamical systems, was reported in the journal *Nature*. The mathematical experiments were done by Steven Strogatz, a mathematician at Cornell University, and Duncan Watts, a postdoctoral fellow in the social sciences at Columbia University.

"They have made a great contribution to understanding small world effects," said James Collins, a mathematician at the Center for Biodynamics at Boston University. "The phenomenon has been mostly studied by sociologists and psychologists, but the mathematicians' community had not explored these networks in terms of self-organizing systems."

Such systems include social networks, technologies like the Internet and electric power grids, and life in general — the fact that a sperm can penetrate an egg and set into play a series of biological processes that give rise to complex creatures from mere specks of protoplasm.

The finding that short cuts make all the difference explains why total strangers can quickly determine that they have acquaintances in common, why epidemics spread so rapidly in the modern world and may be useful in improving communication systems like cellular telephones and the Internet.

"There's a unifying mechanism in nature that makes things small and interconnected," Dr. Strogatz said. But could it be modeled mathematically? To find out, the researchers focused attention on two extreme types of networks. One is a simple geometric lattice in the shape of a ring, with each node connected locally to its neighbors. Like a pure crystal, this lattice is highly ordered. The distance from one node to the next is characteristically long, and nodes tend to cluster tightly in neighborhoods.

The second model is a ringed lattice with the nodes connected randomly. The distance from one node to the next is characteristically shorter, but because everything is connected helter-skelter, there is very little order and nodes do not fall into common clusters.

Most historical, technological and

social networks lie between these two extremes of ordered versus random connections. "We asked, what would happen if you take an ordered lattice and rewire some of the nodes, introducing short cuts?" Dr. Watts said. "You'd be making a regular network slightly more random by connecting nodes that would not normally be connected."

For example, in a regular network each node is connected only to its immediate neighbors — like people in a rural village who rarely leave home and know only the people next door. But if one of those villagers travels to the big city, adding one distant link to all the close links at home, the village is connected to the wider world.

The results were astonishing, Dr. Watts said. The properties of the lattice change dramatically. It still forms clusters, but the pathways between clusters are much shorter. Immediate neighborhoods and more distant neighborhoods are suddenly closer together. Information spreads more quickly. Each node has access to more information and can do more things. In being connected to more neighbors, nodes begin to cooperate and synchronize.

THE huge surprise is that it takes very few short cuts between nodes and clusters to turn a big world into a small world, Dr. Watts said. After a point, adding more short cuts does not improve network efficiency.

For example, if you knew Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, you would be connected to everyone she knows, including kings and queens. But even if you are not her friend, you may be connected to her indirectly. Perhaps your neighbor's daughter-in-law was Albright's college roommate. If so, you would be connected to the Queen of England by three degrees of separation.

LANGUAGE

Empowering Is Out, Enabling Is In

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Tobacco is an addiction which should not be enabled by public funds," writes Mike Harman of West Virginia.

"Enabling Bad Behavior" was the headline over the letter to *The New York Times* from another reader, William Frago of Illinois, who objected to a leading feminist's vigorous defense of President Bill Clinton: "I am afraid that Gloria Steinem has become an enabler to the very behavior the women's movement once sought to punish."

Especially in its noun form, *enabler*, this word has made a quantum jump from hero to villain. Some people still use the word in its positive sense: Pastor Thomas Kilgore of the Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles says his task is "to be an enabler to the people who are farthest down and getting the hither end of life." But many are substituting *enabler* for that positive sense of "helper" and are using *enabler* to mean "one who by ignoring, appeasing or condoning makes possible the continuance of wrongdoing."

This sense has its origin in the group therapy that is now called the recovery movement. Bill Pittman of Alcoholics Anonymous, co-author of the 1989 "AA, the Way It Began," says that its use of "the word enabling first appeared in AA literature in the early '60s." A 1965 book reads: "There are many occasions when we all engage in enabling destructive or inappropriate behavior in other people."

Wendy Kammer, author of "I'm Dysfunctional, You're Dysfunctional," defines *enabler* as "someone who

makes it easier for another to pursue an addiction, one complicit in bad behavior — like the wife of an alcoholic helping him hide the bottles from the kids." She says: "The word *enabler* can be contrasted with the word *empower*. You empower a person to do something good, and you enable someone to do something bad."

Though a lexicographer would disagree (a dictator can be empowered to invade a neighbor and a surgeon enabled to save a life), usagists understand that latest connotation.

I tried the word on an Internet search engine and triggered this response: "I play in the *Enablers*, the Dallas band with the Web site you visited," writes Bart Chaney from Texas. "I had the noun in mind from the world of therapy. There was some irony here, but it was not meant darkly. Some addictions — one to cool music in a dark room, for example — are out all that bad." The musician added, "Hey, if you mentioned us, that would be a thrill."

Having just adjusted to the change from "writer" to "content provider," here am I, a *thrill-enabler*.

Under a bucolic photo of a farm in Minnesota, a state that likes to think of itself as the land of 10,000 lakes, *Newsweek* ran this caption: "The land of 10,000 geeks?" The story had to do with the Minnesota High-Tech Association's ads to attract technical workers from California's Silicon Valley.

In the same way, *The Daily Oklahoman* wrote about Vice President Al Gore as one who "dreams not of carnal conquests but of technological breakthroughs" and is thus "the nation's No. 1 geek."

This word's meaning has wandered

far from its roots. "He is a fool, a sot, a geek," wrote Alexander Barclay in his 1515 "Certayne Egloges," using the lively words of the time to denounce a simpleton. Shakespeare chimed in twice, first in "Twelfth Night" about "the most notorious geck and gull" and later in "Cymbeline" as a ghost denounces a rogue who made Posthumus "the geck and scorn of" the other's villainy.

The old synonym for "fool" took a sinister turn in American carnival slang to describe a "wild man" in a sideshow whose revolting act often included biting the head off a live snake or chicken. Despite this specialized sense, and notwithstanding World War II military use in the form of *geek* as a slur at Asians, the word continued to have a central sense of "fool." In '80s slang it became a generalized term of contempt, like *dork* (perhaps from the cutting-edge *dork* influenced by a nickname) and the too-studious student *nerd* or *nerd* (probably from the earlier "nerds to you," based on *nuts*).

How, then, did the derogatory *geek* become the self-description of choice for hackers and computer technocrats?

It all began when *bad*, pronounced b-a-a-a-d, became synonymous with "good" — really good. The inversion of meaning swept through groups eager to "out" their unpopularity, much as *queer* was adopted by homosexuals to challenge their stereotyping by others.

Hence, the term *geek* — the "fool" from five centuries back, later disdained in circuses as the lowest of the low — has become the badge worn proudly by the virtuosos of the Virtual Generation.

New York Times Service

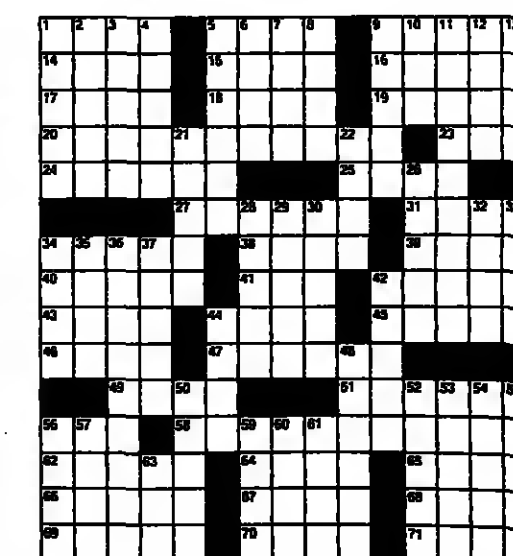
CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Mash-jongg piece
3 Saved by the —
8 Hel up
14 Declare
15 "Garfield" dog
17 Confused struggle
17 Small skirt
18 Chew like a beaver
19 Perfect
20 North Dakota tourist attraction
22 Building annex
24 Attack
25 Campus military org.
27 "Aul widdershen" wisher
31 Gymnast Korbut
34 Indian prince
36 Facility
38 British pound, informally
40 To the left side of a ship
41 Fleur-de—
42 Good of boy's nickname
43 Nickname: Danny of "The Court Jester"
44 Run pledges through the gutter, say
45 Positive replies
46 Isle of exile for Napoleon
47 English cathedral city
48 — friendly
51 Neighborhood
58 Show — (Hollywood and such)
59 Fatty bulges
60 Seeped
61 "I smell!"
62 Nonglass parts of glasses
66 Martin or McQueen
67 Position
68 Woodwind
69 Person who gives a boot
70 Miffed, with "off"
71 Neighbor of Wis.

Solution to Puzzle of June 19

THE WIRE SOT ISS
RIMMER HUR SOTO
IRAS INERT ANON
KERA TEX PARANA
ERA PAP FOLDER
TWO STANGED
DIETETIC SHUFF
OTIDE IDENTICAL
RANGE SETA CLUE
ESSEN MOSE AXE

DOWN
1 Home of the Buccaneers
2 Wall-climbing plants
3 Home and Olin
4 Writer Jong
5 Stupely
6 Poet — St. Vincent Willey
7 Tall tale teller
8 Bewdy
9 Certain acid
10 Homer Simpson's neighbor
11 Singing groups
12 Not imaginary
13 Cry
21 Pieces of —
22 Sea eagle
23 Brimless hat
24 Kick back
25 Indian corn
30 Good thing to have
32 Barbed remark
33 Nabokov heroine and others
34 Gather leaves
35 "Be — it" ("Help me out")
36 Frankster's item
37 Zones
42 Poet who originated the phrase "truth is stranger than fiction"



Puzzle by Shevchen Stern

57 Infinitesimal amount
58 Infinite
59 Lake that feeds Niagara Falls
61 Abhor
63 Apple picker
64 Submarine
65 Thrilled to death
66 Church V.I.P.
67 Modern multimedia tool
68 Accused's need
69 Wretched car
70 City on the Ruhr
71 Popular pear

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Investigation of 1996 Saudi Bombing Collapses Into Discord

By Philip Shenon
and David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's investigation of a terrorist bombing in 1996 that killed 19 U.S. airmen in Saudi Arabia has collapsed over disagreements with the Saudis, and Clinton administration officials now say that they may never be able to determine who carried out the attack.

In frustration, the FBI director, Louis Freeh, has quietly pulled out dozens of investigators at the scene of the bombing at the Khobar Towers apartment complex in eastern Saudi Arabia, leaving

behind only a single agent as a legal attaché and liaison to the Saudis.

The Justice and Defense Departments have vowed that they will not close the books on the investigation, which began two years ago after a fuel truck packed with tons of explosives detonated outside the apartment complex. About 500 people were wounded in the blast.

But the Clinton administration's insistence that it remains committed to the case is at odds with other signs that the investigation has dissolved into a muddle of inconclusive evidence and ill-feeling between the United States and Saudi Arabia, its closest ally in the Gulf area.

Evidence suggesting that Iran sponsored the attack has further complicated the investigation, since the United States and Saudi Arabia have recently sought to improve relations with a new, relatively moderate government in Tehran.

There is no indication that the White House, the State Department or intelligence agencies have directed the FBI to back off the case, but the prospect of improved relations may have made it less likely that broad assertions of Iran's role in the bombing would be accepted without concrete evidence.

As the case languishes, families of the American victims are, for the first time,

complaining openly about the slow pace of the investigation. They also assert that the case is not being pursued aggressively because of U.S. fears of offending Saudi Arabia, a principal oil supplier to the United States.

The case offers a bitter, if revealing, lesson in the limits of law enforcement in the post-Cold War world, in which the United States has asserted its authority to operate overseas to combat terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

What may have been the FBI's best hope of cracking the case — the arrest of a Saudi dissident opposed to the royal family who initially suggested that he was involved in the attack — evaporated

last year when he reneged on a plea-bargain agreement and changed his testimony, insisting that he had no information on the bombing.

The Saudi, Hani Abdel Rahim Sayegh, is now in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at an undisclosed location, awaiting deportation to Saudi Arabia, where he is likely to be beheaded. Even if he reversed himself again and agreed to testify, U.S. officials say, his credibility is now so tainted that his account might be of little use.

U.S. officials acknowledge that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is stymied. They say there is no reason to

believe that they will ever obtain the Saudi cooperation necessary to determine who carried out the attack.

Attorney General Janet Reno and Mr. Freeh have publicly criticized the Saudis for a lack of cooperation.

Federal officials say the Saudis have refused to allow them to interrogate dozens of suspects arrested by the Saudis and to review critical evidence. It took months, they said, for the Saudis to agree to allow the FBI to inspect the getaway car used by the terrorists.

The Saudi Embassy in Washington said it had no comment on the investigation, but American business executives and others close to the Saudi government said that the Saudis were equally frustrated by the FBI.

They said the Saudis described the bureau as high-handed in its dealings with the kingdom and reluctant to accept the validity of evidence gathered by the Saudis suggesting that the attack was carried out by Saudi dissidents with the help of Iran. The evidence, they said, included videotapes of confessions by some of the suspects and wiretaps of their conversations with other terrorists.

People close to the Saudi government said that the FBI was hypocritical in its complaints about a lack of Saudi cooperation since the bureau had refused to share much of its intelligence information with the Saudi Interior Ministry, its counterpart in the investigation.

While U.S. officials do not deny that the Saudi government's theory about an Iranian tie may be correct, they say that the evidence that the Saudis have shared with them has been inconclusive and would be of little value in a U.S. court. Mr. Freeh once described the Saudi evidence as little more than "hearsay."

While the Defense Department insists that it is closely monitoring the FBI investigation, it insists that it cannot interfere in the work of criminal investigators.

"We've been very clear from the beginning: This is the FBI's job," said Ken Bacon, the Pentagon's chief spokesman. "We don't ask the FBI to fly F-16s over Iraq and they don't ask us to take over their investigations."

Defense Department officials acknowledge that during a visit to Saudi Arabia in February to consult about a proposed military strike on Iraq, Defense Secretary William Cohen did not request — and did not receive — a briefing from the Saudis on the status of the Khobar Towers investigation.

U.S. and Saudi investigators have attempted to maintain a facade of mutual assistance, with periodic pledges of cooperation and occasional discussions of the case. But Clinton administration officials say that whatever substantive cooperation did exist between the FBI and its counterpart in Saudi Arabia is largely over.

U.S. Calls China Unwilling To Change for WTO Entry

By Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China is not ready to make the economic changes necessary to join the World Trade Organization, the top U.S. trade negotiator said here after two days of talks with Chinese officials, casting ice water on any lingering hopes that a trade breakthrough might be announced during President Bill Clinton's state visit.

"There's a lot of talk, but China is not yet ready to walk the walk," said Charles Barshefsky, the U.S. trade representative, adding Saturday that China had made too few of the concessions to open its markets to outsiders that Western countries demand as a condition of entry into the 132-nation organization that sets the rules for world trade.

China, which has been trying to enter the organization for 11 years, has been defensive about the membership issue, describing the opposition to its entry as

unfair and politically motivated. But now that the country is in the midst of a politically risky revamping of state enterprises, which has raised unemployment, coupled with the fact that it is also facing the Asian financial crisis, some senior leaders may in private be relieved at the prospect of putting off WTO membership and its potentially painful obligations.

"The Chinese government has not yet decided whether WTO accession is compatible with its domestic agenda," Ms. Barshefsky said. "I don't believe the leaders are confident that it would leave them flexibility in the way they pursue internal reforms."

In return for minimizing trade barriers, members of the trade organization enjoy better access to the markets of other members, which include all the developed Western nations, Japan and many developing nations.

Trade negotiations between China and the United States, which has taken the lead among Western nations in part because its own trade deficit with China is huge, have been crawling at best for some time, and diplomats have recently played down expectations for progress during the coming summit meeting, which begins this week.

Though membership in the global trade body has been a political goal of China's leaders, in recent months it has become clear that enthusiasm for accession has been far from universal. Some ministries and industries in what remains a largely state-run, bureaucratic economy have worried about the rapid opening of ailing domestic industries to foreign competition and an end to the monopoly positions of state-run commodity traders as well as banks, insurance companies and other service sectors.

The major areas of dispute, in addition to high tariffs on many imported goods, include restrictions on agricultural imports and on the ability of outside companies to gain a foothold in such industries as financial services, accounting, tourism, law and telecommunications, American officials say.

Over time, there is a "positive trajectory" in the talks, Ms. Barshefsky said, but the progress is "slow and uneven."

■ Dissident's Parents Aided

China has granted the parents of an exiled Chinese dissident, Wang Dan, a passport to travel to the United States to visit their son, Reuters reported Sunday from Beijing, quiting Mr. Wang's mother.

It was not immediately clear whether the move was intended as a goodwill gesture ahead of Mr. Clinton's visit.

ASIA: With a Changed Outlook on Japan and China, Clinton Prepares for Beijing Visit

Continued from Page 1

wild instability — while refusing to take the cure. When Mr. Rubin went to the Oval Office on Monday night to tell Mr. Clinton that the United States had to reverse policy, spending billions in the currency markets to prop up the yen, he described it as a desperation effort to save Japan from itself.

Inside the Treasury, his aides have a new title for the Japanese finance minister, Hikoichi Matsunaga: Minister for the Destruction of the World Economy.

This huge shift in perspective is not universal, of course. Many in Congress still view China as a security threat, and last week they kicked into high gear the hearings over whether the Chinese are exploiting liberalized U.S. commercial export laws to improve their spy satellites and nuclear missiles. Not surprisingly, the White House is drafting and re-drafting the remarks Mr. Clinton will deliver in China to make sure he presses the themes of human rights and nonproliferation.

In calm times this would be a delicate balancing act. But it is made far more complex by the realities of Asia's economic turmoil.

China may remain America's huge military threat, but it has emerged in recent months as an equally huge economic ally — ensuring, at least for now, that crisis does not become catastrophe.

And Japan, home to the U.S. bases that keep Chinese power in check, has become an economic drunkard. Its steps to deregulate the economy, reform its banks and cut taxes are widely viewed as inadequate, and no one even talks anymore about turning Japan into an engine of Asian recovery.

Naturally the Chinese see this as an opportunity. In return for a pledge to hold their currency stable — which Mr. Clinton is expected to seek this week, and which is in China's interest anyway — they want acknowledgment of China as the new economic leader of Asia.

That's a stretch — China's economy is still a fifth the size of Japan's — but nothing makes the Chinese happier than when U.S. officials repeat Mr. Rubin's mantra that "sometime in the next century China will be the world's largest economy."

Somehow between 25 and 30 per-



Border policemen struggling Sunday with a Israeli demonstrator opposed to plans to expand Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM: Israeli Cabinet Approves Expansion of City

Continued from Page 1

United States, but from residents of the Israeli towns slated for annexation, especially Mevasseret Zion.

Some of the residents of these towns are people who moved out of Jerusalem to escape the spread of its ultra-religious neighborhoods, and who are against coming under Jerusalem's control. The residents tried to block the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, leading to scuffles with police in which eight people were arrested.

But despite Mr. Netanyahu's insistence that the American criticism was based on lack of understanding, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright maintained Sunday on a U.S. television talk show that "anything that is done at this point on something that is a final status issue cannot really be helpful when we are in a period, I would just

tell you, in terms of very intensive and constructive dialogue."

The United States has been negotiating with Israel for many months now on a further Israeli withdrawal in the West Bank which would enable the long-stalled negotiations with Palestinians to enter into a final phase. The future of Jerusalem is one of the central issues to be resolved.

The cabinet decision set guidelines and created a committee of experts to prepare concrete recommendations on the structure of the "umbrella municipality," as well as the exact list of localities to be annexed.

The committee was to report back after the summer.

Though the cabinet decision Sunday did not list specific areas, reports in Israeli newspapers said that in areas beyond the Green Line, which were conquered from Jordan in 1967, the

authority of the "umbrella municipality" was expected to reach several large and small Jewish neighborhoods. One major concern addressed by the expansion plan was the fact that Jerusalem has been losing secular and prosperous middle-class residents in recent years because of the rapid growth of the relatively poor ultra-Orthodox population in the city. Another concern was that the Palestinian population in Jerusalem has been growing at a greater rate than the Jewish population.

Israeli government planners acknowledged in the proposals that one major goal was that "the relative size of the Jewish and non-Jewish populations in the city should be maintained." Specifically, the report said the target was to ensure that 70 percent of Jerusalem's population be Jews in 2020.

WILLIAM: The Prince of Hearts Turns 16, Becoming the New Icon of the Royal Family

Continued from Page 1

has taken on the ultimate status of the Media Age: His image makes a "selling cover." The current issue has nine glossy pages devoted to him.

How can the royal family — and a fascinated but fearful public — prevent the fledgling Prince from being engulfed by the same media attention that swamped Diana? Especially since William has already shown his distaste for and distrust of the press.

The handling of the landmark birthday is a hint of how the palace is trying to modernize its approach. Instead of a lofty communiqué from a remote

courtier, William actively cooperated in providing information about his current life and record of achievements.

Significantly, in the same week, he also lodged an official complaint against a newspaper complaining of a "grossly intrusive and inaccurate" report of the kind his mother most deplored. Read saccharine speculation about putative girl friends and unsourced information about his private life.

Although the press has left William alone at Eton, his august private school, and published little comment on the Press Association interview, this noble reticence is unlikely to last. The media is too competitive and the worldwide pub-

lic appetite too voracious to be content for long with crumbs about William's pet Labrador called Widgeon and "his sense of fun and quality of thoughtfulness."

At the heart of the problem — and of William's current discomfort — is the fact that Western society recognizes 16 as the age of sexual being. The Prince of Hearts is a title that suggests not just a caring nature but that William is both eligible and nubile. And every photograph proves that he has inherited from his mother the allure that marks him out from the dull and dutiful Windsors.

For Mr. Lacey, William has the charisma spiced with risk that was the es-

sence of Diana and some of the royal family's more colorful forebears.

What he has speaks of an intense need for glamour and excitement in the royal family, which Diana satisfied — and which it goes an incredible element of danger," he says.

Mr. Lacey, William's sun-gold, glamour can be compared to a former Prince of Wales — his great-great-uncle, who became Edward VIII and after his abdication, Duke of Windsor.

"Whereas Charles has always been slightly out of step or 'tone deaf,' William fits into a much grander tradition of 'sparkling Princes of Wales,'" Mr. Lacey said. "And all of them have had the same problems: What happens when they hit the flesh pots?"

The immediate plan is for William to be kept out of trouble as he continues his studies at Eton College, where his 13-year-old brother, Harry, will join him in the autumn. Whereas Charles was, pushed by a forceful father to be an "action man," and deny his contemplative nature, William has his father's support in focusing further studies on history of art, as well as geography and biology.

The school is conveniently placed for him to take tea with granny at neighboring Windsor Castle. But according to Hugo Vickers, a royal historian, William is unlikely to join in a royal ceremonial or take up even minimal royal duties until he turns 18 — the legal age when he could be king without a regency. Charles will also spare his son the agony of embarrassment that he faced when invested as Prince of Wales in 1969 at age 20.

William said in the interview that he wanted a college education to follow. Although Ms. Seward said Diana told her that she would have liked William to go to Harvard, Mr. Vickers said that an American or Canadian college, William might be even more "vulnerable to hysteria," citing the screaming teenage fans surrounding the royal trip to Canada this year.

After college, Mr. Vickers rules out as anti-thesis to the modernizing Britain of Tony Blair, the long period with the army or navy that was once the backbone of a monarch's training. William may have to find another way to prepare for a life of service to his country.

What most people must hope for William is that he can absorb the shock of his mother's death and go on to lead a fulfilled and useful life. Inevitably, he will start to move center stage as Prince Charles turns 50 in November, as Queen Elizabeth ages and when the nonagenarian Queen Mother is no longer around to sit smiling graciously under an umbrella, as she did at the Ascot races last week.

But whether William likes it or not, a significant moment in the royal rites of passage is the renewal of the dynasty. And whatever his achievements, the next 10 years are destined to lead to the apotheosis of the current hopes and dreams: When the Prince of Hearts gives his to an appropriate bride, to secure the succession and to keep the tattered family flag flying.

CLINTON: Lawyers Offer Deal for Lewinsky to Admit Sexual Relationship With Clinton

Continued from Page 1

counter a possibly damaging witness. To prepare for this eventuality, Mr. Clinton's defense team months ago commissioned a private detective agency to conduct a thorough investigation of Ms. Lewinsky's past, according to sources involved in the endeavor.

The firm, Investigative Group International, completed the work for David Kendall, who is Mr. Clinton's chief lawyer in the Lewinsky matter, according to sources close to the investigators.

Terry Lenzner, the founder and president of IGI, reportedly supervised the work. He declined to comment last week.

The extent and findings of the investigation could not be learned, but such an investigation is common in high-profile cases and even lawyers sympathetic to Ms. Lewinsky said it would

not be objectionable unless it delved into areas such as sex, private bank accounts, medical records and the like.

Mr. Clinton is not the only one preparing for different contingencies.

Mr. Starr appears almost through bringing dozens of witnesses before a Washington grand jury as part of an effort to prove that Ms. Lewinsky lied in the Jan. 7 affidavit she signed in the Jones case, in which she denied having had a sexual relationship with Mr. Clinton.

Prosecutors plan to bring the White House deputy chief of staff, John Podesta, back to the grand jury on Tuesday and are preparing to call one of their last major witnesses, Linda Tripp, the one-time Lewinsky colleague and friend who secretly tape recorded their conversations about Mr. Clinton.

Moreover, Mr. Starr has records contradicting other elements of Ms. Lew-

insky's affidavit beyond her denial of an affair with the president.

In that statement, Ms. Lewinsky attested that "the occasions that I saw the president after I left my employment at the White House in April 1995, were official receptions, formal functions or events related to the U.S. Department of Defense, where I was working at the time. There were other people present on those occasions."

Mr. Starr has White House entry logs showing three dozen visits by Ms. Lewinsky after April 1995, including once when she dropped by at Christmas last year, but not for an official function.

Sources familiar with the president's schedule have said she met alone with Mr. Clinton at that time. During his deposition in the Jones case, Mr. Clinton recalled talking with Ms. Lewinsky on that occasion, while his secretary, Betty Currie, was nearby.

If no deal can be reached, the lawyers are preparing for a trial.

■ New Tape Disclosures

Two hours of previously undisclosed recordings of conversation between Monica Lewinsky and Linda Tripp depict the former White House intern as infatuated with President Bill Clinton and, at one point, angry with him because he was avoiding her. The Associated Press reported over the weekend, quoting an account in U.S. News & World Report.

"The first time I looked in his eyes, I saw something I didn't expect to see," Ms. Lewinsky told her colleague.

The magazine said its associate editor, Elise Ackerman, was given access to about two hours of the roughly 20 hours of tape secretly made by Ms. Tripp. It said Ms. Ackerman spent about three hours reviewing the material.

SPONSORED PAGE

BUSINESS

HOW MUCH IS TRUST WORTHY?

Companies are everywhere. Information is everywhere. But how much is trust worth?

Business and all human actions are based on trust. In a local office or a global corporation, trust is the foundation of success. It's the glue that holds everything together. It's the key to growth and innovation. It's the secret to long-term success.

But how much is trust worth? Is it worth the risk of betrayal? Is it worth the cost of deception? Is it worth the pain of heartbreak? These are the questions that every business leader must ask. And the answer is always the same: Yes. Trust is worth everything. It's the only way to build a lasting, successful business.

At the end of the page, there is a large, stylized number '150'.

Figures as of close
of trading Friday, June 19

[illegible]

The table shows the performance of Nasdaq's top 100 companies through Friday and indicates the top 4,000 Nasdaq firms in terms of sales. The top 4,000 firms currently totaled \$1.6 trillion.

Group names are shown in bold face, with individual firm names in each group in regular type. Firms that are not part of a group are not indicated.

NAV is the net asset value, i.e. the portfolio value divided by the number of shares outstanding. All figures are in millions of dollars unless otherwise indicated. All sales are reported through November. Not accounting for sales or revenues that are being announced during the variation from the previous Friday.

Name field footnotes: c = available only through contractual plans; p = on-trail-and-end or contingent plan; s = sales basis; p - hand sales are not available for distribution; c/s = reduction in loss or current deferred sales loss may apply; f - footnotes p and i

Price field footnotes: c = on-capital gains distributions; f = footnotes p and i; s = stock distributions; w = no cash dividend; n = stock dividends only; n = no cash dividend

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Have Currency Markets Reached Turning Point?

Intervention May Signal New Direction for Yen

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just three years ago, when the yen was surging to post-World War II highs and the U.S. dollar seemed to be in free fall, the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, endured some uncomfortable encounters at a finance ministers' meeting in Indonesia.

Perhaps, he was told, the dollar was so weak that the United States should consider selling bonds denominated in yen so that investors would buy them.

Today, with the yen in need of rescuing, that episode is worth recalling as a reminder of the powerful swings in currency markets that make policy-makers look helpless one day and masterful the next.

Mr. Rubin was hailed as a wizard when, shortly after the Indonesia meeting, the dollar soared from its post-World War II low of 80 yen.

Now, the outlook for the global economy may be hanging on the question of whether the currency markets have once again reached a turning point after Mr. Rubin's decision Wednesday to join the Japanese government in a yen-buying, dollar-selling operation.

Whether the intervention Wednesday proves to be a milestone or merely a footnote in the history of the Asian crisis will depend on how quickly and decisively the Japanese change the policies that have kept their economy stagnating for almost seven years.

In the final analysis, the only thing that is going to matter is what they do, Mr. Rubin said.

The resolution is almost certainly going to have to wait until after July 12, the date of an election for the upper house of Japan's Parliament that is important to Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's grip on power.

Japanese officials insist that it would be politically foolhardy for the government to act before then, but that plans are secretly being drawn up for unpopular measures such as using vast amounts of taxpayer funds to relieve Japanese banks of hundreds of billions of dollars in loans that are not being repaid.

The big new factor in the global currency game is China, which sent tremors through markets over the past two weeks by warning that the yen's weakness might force a devaluation in Beijing's currency, the yuan, to keep Chinese exports competitive.



Delegates viewing Mr. Mahathir's speech on a big-screen TV on Sunday.

Malaysia Counters Charges of Cronyism

Mahathir Releases Names of Contractors

KUALA LUMPUR — Seeking to thwart accusations of nepotism and cronyism, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad on Sunday released hundreds of names of companies and people who have won government projects.

The lists were distributed to the media and posted outside the hall where the annual convention of the United Malays National Organisation, the party led by Mr. Mahathir, is being held.

The prime minister released two lists Saturday, one containing the names of dozens of firms that had won privatized projects and another with those who had received in-principle approval for government jobs.

The documents were released to show that the government had always been transparent in its dealings and to deny accusations that only those with family links and close association to leaders received lucrative projects and contracts, he said.

"There have been accusations that privatization benefits only a few close friends, cronies of the prime minister, maybe also the deputy prime minister. So we provide the list to see who got the privatized projects," he told a news conference.

"There's literally hundreds of them, quite obviously they are not close cronies; there's no way we can intimate with them," he said Saturday.

The issue became a hot topic after the party's youth leader, Ahmad Zahid Hamidi, jolted the party on Thursday by publicly denouncing corruption and cronyism in its ranks, defying Mr. Mahathir's warning that bringing up the issue could cause a party split.

The prime minister has said there are business executives and companies on the lists who are close to the government, but they should not be penalized merely for their links to leaders.

"We are not guilty of cronyism, we are not guilty of nepotism, although this does not mean that we must discriminate against someone merely because he has links to leaders," Mr. Mahathir said.

He also said that Malaysia would ask for more loans from the World Bank to help bolster its economy.

"Yes, we're asking for more," he said. "We need a lot of money to kick-start the economy."

Mr. Mahathir said Malaysia may ask the World Bank for between \$700 million and \$1 billion beyond the \$300 million loan it approved last week.

(Reuters, AFP)

Mark-Devoted Germans Gradually Come to Terms With the Euro

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — For decades, the Deutsche mark has been a bulwark against inflation and a national icon that most Germans have revered far more than their flag or their national anthem. But now, as the formidable currency reaches its 50th birthday, more and more people here are coming to terms with giving it up.

With less than seven months left before Germany and 10 other countries adopt the euro as a common European currency, public opinion polls show a big shift in attitude from hostility and anxiety toward grudging acceptance of the project.

The change should come as a welcome relief for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has been the euro's most powerful champion and who will face the most difficult election of his career in September.

As recently as six months ago, more than 60 percent of Germans said they were opposed to the euro and feared it would be a weaker currency than their beloved mark. But a poll published Friday by Handelsblatt, Germany's leading business newspaper, showed that only 42 percent of those surveyed described themselves as opponents and that the share had declined steadily each month since January. The number of supporters, meanwhile, has steadily increased, to about 57 percent.

The new poll is consistent with others over the past six months that show a slow but steady warming toward the euro. It also reinforced what political analysts have long predicted: the euro will not be a deciding factor for most people when they vote in September.

More than 70 percent of those surveyed in the Handelsblatt poll said they would not base their votes on it. Though Mr. Kohl has been the euro's most important backer, ordinary Ger-

mans have long been unhappy or at least uneasy about giving up the mark. Adopted on June 20, 1948, three years after the end of World War II, the currency brought an abrupt end to hyperinflation in Germany and helped usher in the nation's postwar "economic miracle."

For decades, the mark has been one of the world's most important currencies. Many European countries have locked their currencies and monetary policies to those of Germany. For practical purposes, the mark has been a proxy for a European currency in many international financial transactions.

It will not actually go out of circulation until after a three-year transition period. The euro will debut in

January, but only for electronic transactions.

At anniversary celebrations Saturday in Paul's Kirche here in Frankfurt, a cathedral that was the meeting place for Germany's first elected representatives in 1848, Mr. Kohl and other German leaders celebrated and eulogized the mark.

But with the general softening of attitudes about the currency transition, eulogies seem less necessary.

"I really don't care what coins I have in my pocket," said Sabine Moller, a 33-year-old lecturer at the University of Halle who was visiting Frankfurt. "To me, the mark doesn't mean anything in particular. I didn't even know that it is the 50th birthday."

As for those who resist the new currency, many tend to be older. They remember the trauma of rebuilding after World War II, and are more anxious and skeptical than younger workers.

But Germany's business leaders, particularly at big banks and at industrial corporations, have been overwhelming supporters. Daniel Mitental, 32, an accountant in Frankfurt, echoed the optimistic views of many young white-collar workers.

"I think it is a big chance," he said, relaxing at an eatery near the old opera house. "Many people associate the mark with stability and German virtues like discipline and hard work. But the value of the euro will be equally stable. People fear it because it's unknown."

CYBERSCAPE

Internet Privacy: Firms Draw Up Rules

By Robert O'Harrow Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a bid to head off U.S. federal privacy legislation, a group of companies that do business on the Internet will present a plan for self-regulation Monday, even though organizers continue to squabble over how to enforce the voluntary rules.

The Online Privacy Alliance includes America Online Inc., Microsoft Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and almost 50 other companies and associations. The alliance started meeting in the spring after the White House and privacy advocates accused industry leaders of failing to develop consistent privacy protections on the sprawling computer network.

The Clinton administration has repeatedly warned that electronic commerce would languish unless computer users think that their information is safe. Top administration officials last year gave industry leaders until July to craft a plan, and the Commerce Department will hold meetings next week to assess the progress.

Alliance members will announce guidelines urging companies to tell World Wide Web users how information is gathered and used and offer them a

way to ensure that data are correct, according to several people involved. The group also would generally restrict members' collection of data about children younger than 13 without parental approval, these people said.

Companies on the Web now routinely collect names, addresses and other data for marketing or to sell, often without telling people how the information will be used.

Christine Varney, a former White House official who is helping to organize the alliance, acknowledged that companies could not agree on methods of enforcement. But she said the group has made strong progress in recent weeks, particularly in addressing children's privacy.

"They don't want to make up answers they can't live by," Ms. Varney said, adding that the companies will pledge to deliver a workable plan for enforcement by September.

An official at the Direct Marketing Association, which represents some of the largest users of personal information, contended Saturday that disagreements about how to hold companies accountable are a healthy part of the process.

But privacy advocates questioned whether self-regulation could work and suggested the alliance proposals are "public relations." Critics said that a year

after the White House called for clear privacy policies to be posted on Web sites, "consumers have little privacy protection on the Internet," a Federal Trade Commission study released this month said. The study found that only 14 percent of U.S. commercial Web sites provide any notice of information practices.

In its own study, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, an advocacy group in Washington, found that new members of the Direct Marketing Association who use the Web rarely follow the group's privacy policies intended to guide the collection and use of personal information, Marc Rotenberg, the center's executive director, said.

"It's time to move beyond public relations and get on with the hard work of privacy protection," said Mr. Rotenberg, who added that the country needed a federal privacy office and legislation to help ensure privacy on-line.

The group has discussed a range of approaches for enforcement, including allowing companies to assess their own privacy programs or making use of a special seal on Web pages that would signify compliance with the group's rules, members said.

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VIEWPOINT

Special Edition
A timely message to Commerzbank's international clients and shareholders

Commerzbank sets high goals to reward clients and shareholders

As a rapidly growing European universal bank with a global sales network, Commerzbank has clear goals to meet the longer-term expectations of both its clients and shareholders. This special edition of Viewpoint focuses on these goals, outlines our strategies to achieve them, and summarizes our performance in 1997 and early 1998.

AMBITIOUS GOALS FOR THE FUTURE. Building on several years of accelerating quality growth and earnings, the Group has established clear strategic objectives for the years ahead. These include consolidating Commerzbank's position as one of Germany's most profitable universal private-sector banks, reinforcing its already prominent position across Europe, expanding its international business beyond Europe in markets with promising potential, and boosting its net return on equity from the current 9.9% to 15% by 2000.

INVESTMENT BANKING. A traditional area of Commerzbank, this division covers global bonds, global equities, corporate finance, asset management, forex, and treasury operations. By the end of 1998, we will have significantly expanded our international investment banking activities — primarily through organic growth — with special emphasis on global equities. The Group's strategy is to operate its core units in

Frankfurt supported by strong outlets in other major international centers. Commerzbank's profit goal for investment banking by 2000 is 31% net return on equity.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE. Another proven strength of the Group, this division handles Commerzbank's extensive foreign commercial banking activities, including trade finance (13.4% of Germany's external trade). With 60 outlets in 42 countries as well as stakes in several foreign banks, Commerzbank is present in all the world's decisive markets. Looking ahead, we see considerable potential for profitable growth in international finance, and have targeted a net ROE of 16% for this division by 2000.

DOMESTIC BRANCH BANKING. Following a sweeping restructuring in the early 1990s, this division has raised its profit contribution to the Group considerably in recent years. Streamlined operations, upgraded service quality, and innovative products have positioned Commerzbank for healthy increases in market share and earnings. Our aim is to lift net ROE to 18% by 2000.

GOOD START IN 1998. After posting record results in 1997, the Commerzbank Group has made another strong start in 1998. In the first quarter, the operating result before provisions rose 4.2% to DM1.3m. These figures follow yet another record performance in 1997 when Commerzbank lifted its operating profit after provisions by 16% to DM2,167m. Anticipating considerable future growth and earnings potential, Commerzbank, one of Germany's best capitalized banks, substantially raised its equity capital base by nearly DM3bn to DM16.5bn.

DRAMATIC RISE IN SHARE PRICE. In 1997, Commerzbank's share price surged 81.3%, easily outperforming the DAX increase of 47.1%. Market capitalization more than doubled to DM32.4bn. At DM109.7bn, the Bank ranked 10th among DAX shares in trading volume. The net dividend payout was a record DM673m, up by nearly 25%, and the dividend was increased from DM1.35 to DM1.50 per share.

OUTLOOK. Having set ambitious goals and armed with clearly defined strategies, Commerzbank is committed to rewarding the confidence of its 3.8 million clients with superior service and its 270,000 shareholders worldwide with dynamic profit performance. Based on results so far, we are optimistic that 1998 will again be a year of solid progress.

For more information about Commerzbank, contact the Corporate Communications Department, Frankfurt, Fax +49 69 136-2 98 05 <http://www.commerzbank.com>

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Wall Street's Last Partnership Plans to Stick to Its Conservative Strategy

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The decision last week by Goldman, Sachs & Co. to sell stock to the public, ending 130 years of business as a partnership, reflected common wisdom among Wall Street's giants: Any firm that aspires to have enough financial power to remain an industry leader has to turn to outside investors.

Just one major champion of the Wall Street partnership remains: Edward D. Jones & Co., the St. Louis-based brokerage house.

Often described as the Wal-Mart of finance because of its strategy of serving investors in rural areas long ignored by giant stock retailers like Merrill Lynch & Co., PaineWebber Group Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co., Jones has expanded rap-

idly into suburban America, Canada and, starting last year, small towns in England.

Jones' network now stands at nearly 4,200 offices, more than any other firm's. Its goal is to have 10,000 offices within five years, most staffed by a single broker and an office manager. Such brokers make up roughly two-thirds of its 2,500 limited partners. Most of the others are headquarters employees, including some secretaries.

There is no doubt the company could grow even faster if it followed Goldman's lead. Certainly, there has been a better time to get a high price for a company like Jones, although the 158 general partners could not expect their stakes to be valued at anything like the \$100 million figure being bandied about for some of Goldman's 190 partners.

Goldman earned about \$1 billion in each of the first two quarters of the year,

nearly 10 times Jones' net income of \$114 million on revenue of \$1.13 billion for all of 1997.

More capital would allow Jones not just to open new offices faster but also to expand its meager share in investment banking services that can be more lucrative than selling stocks. It could also

INVESTING

enter areas it now avoids, like trading for its own account.

But Jones figures there is more to lose than to gain from abandoning its partnership structure and the conservative business strategy that has been built around it. The company has, in fact, turned down offers to be acquired in the past.

"The greatest mistake successful companies make is focusing their analysis inward on what they do instead of

outward on how the world is changing," said John Bachmann, Jones' managing partner. "But we've decided to stick with the trade-offs we've made."

Those trade-offs start with an investment philosophy that might seem out of touch in the go-go 1990s. Clients are typically directed to blue-chip stocks and bonds and the generally advised to hold them with heirloom-like loyalty.

Brokers do not push initial public offerings and the firm, unlike, say, Merrill Lynch, has no in-house mutual funds that it might be tempted to favor.

Jones' trading desk in St. Louis purchases bonds out for the firm's account but to provide inventory for the brokers. Similarly, Jones gets involved in investment banking only to create new securities for its clients. Neither trading nor banking is treated as a separate profit center, eliminating a potential conflict of interest with the firm's retail customers.

Brokers are given the freedom to operate their offices almost as independent businesses. They are pushed, though, to generate their commissions by finding new customers and by adding to existing accounts, rather than from trading

or speculation. Those who earn profits over the long term, participate in company training programs and keep their compliance records unblemished become limited partners.

Jones' current strong buy recommendations include such war horses as Du Pont Co., Campbell Soup Co. and Citicorp. Even in high-technology, the favorites tend toward big names like Compaq Computer Corp.

The company's 13 analysts follow fewer than 300 companies, although their work is supplemented by research that Jones purchases.

"There are periods of time when small stocks are in favor and then the market works against us," said Mary Beth Heying, a company spokeswoman.

Not recently, however. Jones' recommended list gained 39.5 percent last year, outperforming the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index and the recommended selections of every other major broker. It continued to outperform the S&P 500 in the first five months of this year, returning 14.5 percent.

But the five-year gain through the end of last year of 120.4 percent was 20 percent less than the S&P's and below

that of most other brokerage houses.

Mr. Bachmann admits that he frets about his firm's ability to prosper as Wall Street firms consolidate, banks and other competitors plunge into stock brokerage and Internet-based services offer investors bargain-priced trading from their home computers.

Battling firms like Merrill Lynch for hotly contested suburban turf is tough enough, especially because that Wall Street giant has been paying big bonuses to lure away Jones' brokers.

Mr. Bachmann says the changes in the competitive landscape have not been surprising, but the pace of change has been. Jones has responded by hiring 150 broker candidates a month this year and plans to step that rate up to 200 a month.

Jones is gambling that rapid expansion can offset the marketing advantages of larger competitors and the lower costs of new Internet-based brokers.

How far into the next century such efforts can carry the partnership is Mr. Bachmann's big challenge.

"The main threat to us is irrelevance," Mr. Bachmann said. "If our voice is drowned by giants or their price in ways we can't compete, we'll be in trouble."

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 19. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Australian Dollar

204 Queensland Tsy 6 1/2 06/15/08 104.2500 6.2400
227 Australia 7 1/2 06/15/03 118.3370 8.0300
250 Australia 8 06/15/06 124.3200 7.0400

Austrian Schilling

200 Austria 5 01/15/08 100.5500 4.9700

Belgian Franc

179 Belgium zero 09/14/98 99.1617 3.5900

British Pound

72 British 7 06/07/02 101.4900 6.9900
151 Anilington FRN 7 01/22/23 94.7290 8.2100
196 Halifax 6 04/03/98 99.4535 6.4000
218 Thorne Finance zero 07/01/03 97.5529 11.4800
234 Scotiabank 7 04/06/00 99.9200 7.0700
230 British 8 12/07/00 102.2190 7.8300
221 Eib 6 04/20/08 100.3900 6.2200
245 Credit Local 6 05/01/03 97.7250 6.5200

Danish Krone

9 Denmark 7 11/15/07 114.6100 4.1100
12 Denmark 8 03/15/06 115.4000 6.7000
29 Denmark 9 11/15/00 110.1600 8.1700
39 Denmark 8 05/15/03 113.8000 7.3000
49 Denmark 9 11/15/00 107.4000 6.7200
74 Denmark 6 12/10/99 102.7000 5.8800
74 Denmark 7 11/15/02 120.6900 5.8000
75 Denmark 7 11/15/02 101.5500 5.5000
76 Denmark 7 12/15/02 111.7200 6.2400
82 Denmark 6 11/15/02 105.4000 5.2000
90 Denmark 6 11/15/02 105.4000 5.2000
93 Denmark 7 11/15/02 101.8300 4.9800
136 Nykredit 7 10/01/99 101.4000 4.9800
137 Denmark Tolls zero 11/02/98 98.4556 4.7100
138 Nykredit 6 11/15/02 102.1400 4.9000
138 Nykredit 6 10/01/99 97.2300 4.7100
203 Nykredit 6 10/01/99 99.4500 4.8300
209 Denmark 4 02/15/01 99.1500 4.0300

Dutch Guilder

48 Netherlands 9 01/15/01 111.2500 8.0900
57 Netherlands 5 07/15/08 103.0500 5.0900
70 Netherlands 5 09/15/02 104.8500 5.4000
82 Netherlands 5 02/15/07 102.7500 5.3900
95 Netherlands 7 04/15/01 106.4000 6.1200
103 Netherlands 6 01/15/02 101.9500 5.3900
103 Netherlands 7 01/15/02 102.9500 5.3900
107 Netherlands 5 01/15/04 105.7500 5.4400
113 Netherlands 7 04/15/99 102.3600 5.2600
113 Netherlands 8 09/15/01 113.0000 7.1400
120 Netherlands 9 10/16/00 110.3000 6.1600
142 Netherlands 8 04/01/04 124.4500 6.8300
152 Netherlands 9 05/15/00 108.7100 6.2800
155 Netherlands 9 01/15/00 111.3500 6.3100
162 Netherlands 6 11/15/05 112.5500 6.0900
163 Netherlands 8 04/15/02 113.7000 7.2600
173 Netherlands 6 07/15/02 101.1500 6.2400
175 Netherlands 8 03/15/01 110.6000 7.4900
178 Netherlands 8 09/15/01 125.1000 6.5900
181 Netherlands 6 01/15/02 112.4500 7.2300
192 Netherlands 7 03/15/99 102.2000 6.8500
202 Netherlands 7 01/15/00 105.4000 7.3500
204 Netherlands SP zero 01/15/23 26.1000 5.6100
211 Netherlands 6 02/15/02 110.2000 6.5900
217 Netherlands 6 02/15/00 106.4500 7.7500
218 Netherlands 7 08/15/99 103.2600 6.7800
219 Netherlands 6 07/15/99 101.1400 6.4000
243 Netherlands 7 10/15/01 114.6500 6.3600
249 Netherlands 7 05/15/99 102.4500 6.8200

ECU

13 France 5 04/25/08 102.0000 5.1300
48 France OAT 5 04/25/07 104.8000 5.2300
70 France OAT 7 04/25/03 116.0500 4.6600
82 Italy 5 05/01/08 100.1250 4.9900
109 Sweden 5 01/20/09 99.5500 5.0200
114 France BTAN 4 07/12/02 100.0300 4.5000
127 Finland 5 04/25/09 99.5500 5.0200
141 Eib 5 04/15/08 100.0500 5.0000
193 France BTAN 4 07/12/00 99.4900 4.4200
194 Abbey Natl Tsy 8 02/24/03 100.7500 4.8400
222 World Bank 6 04/25/02 100.2100 5.9700
247 France OAT 7 04/25/01 114.5000 6.1200

French Franc

190 France OAT 5 04/25/08 102.0000 5.1300
168 France OAT 5 04/25/02 104.9000 5.2400
170 France OAT SP zero 04/25/23 25.3900 5.6600

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Crd Yd

69 Ford Motor 5 1/2 04/15/08 100.0000 5.2500
71 Germany 7 1/2 12/20/02 110.6200 4.4400
73 Germany 4 1/2 12/17/99 100.3600 4.2300
77 Germany Tolls zero 10/14/98 98.2857 3.1800
80 Treasury 6 1/2 04/23/03 108.4788 5.9900
81 Germany 3 1/2 12/18/98 99.2200 3.5000
84 Germany 6 1/2 07/15/04 104.7800 5.4200
85 Treasury 6 1/2 11/22/03 105.3400 5.4200
96 Treasury 7 1/2 10/01/02 112.5788 6.8800
97 Treasury 6 1/2 07/01/99 102.4900 6.2200
98 Germany 6 1/2 07/15/03 106.7400 5.9800
99 Germany 7 1/2 11/15/04 115.3900 6.5000
102 Germany 7 1/2 02/15/00 105.8850 7.2000
111 Treasury 6 1/2 04/25/99 101.6100 5.6900
113 Germany 8 1/2 02/20/01 110.5514 7.4900
116 Germany 5 1/2 01/22/01 111.4971 8.0700
118 Germany 5 1/2 01/22/01 111.4971 8.0700
122 Treasury 6 1/2 05/21/01 111.0784 7.5400
125 Treasury 5 1/2 12/17/98 100.6184 4.9700
126 Treasury 5 1/2 05/21/99 101.7400 5.6200
129 Treasury 4 1/2 03/04/04 106.1929 5.7000
130 Germany 7 1/2 01/15/00 104.2384 6.7000
131 Germany 6 1/2 12/20/00 110.8776 8.2000
132 Germany 6 1/2 02/24/99 102.0200 6.7400
133 Germany 6 1/2 07/15/04 111.0900 6.8000
144 Germany FRN 5 1/2 09/15/04 99.4205 3.2000
145 Germany 6 1/2 12/02/98 101.5600 4.7700
154 Germany 6 1/2 01/20/99 102.0000 6.6200
160 Discover Card 5 1/2 04/20/08 100.8750 5.2000
161 Treasury 6 1/2 01/14/99 101.7100 4.5800
162 Germany 8 1/2 05/22/00 108.4575 8.9700
172 Treasury 6 1/2 11/25/99 104.1000 6.7200
173 Treasury 6 1/2 08/21/99 103.6400 6.7200
182 Commerzbank zero 09/17/98 100.0003 0.0000
188 Treasury 6 1/2 07/29/99 102.5284 4.1000
201 Treasury 6 1/2 04/15/01 99.3500 5.1400
202 Germany Tolls zero 07/17/98 99.7445 3.0100
223 Germany 5 1/2 08/20/98 100.3400 5.7300
223 Germany 6 1/2 08/14/98 100.1050 5.6900
234 Germany 7 1/2 07/20/00 104.3114 6.7200
238 SPW 7 1/2 01/05/00 104.2000 4.7200
240 KFW 5 1/2 01/04/99 100.2500 4.9900
241 T.M.C.C. 5 1/2 04/17/99 99.5025 4.7000
248 Germany SC zero 07/04/04 75.5500 4.7400

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Crd Yd

131 Argentina OAT 6 1/2 03/21/23 82.1900 8.6600
135 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 02/28/01 94.8357 7.8500
136 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 01/28/01 74.8100 8.2900
27 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 04/15/06 98.8221 8.2000
34 Argentina 6 1/2 09/19/27 95.9826 8.1300
43 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 01/01/01 67.2664 8.2600
45 Venezuela FRN 6 1/2 12/31/19 83.5300 7.7300
50 Argentina L 5 1/2 03/21/23 74.8750 7.4800
54 Russia 6 1/2 06/20/07 91.9453 10.7000
55 Venezuela FRN 6 1/2 01/28/01 114.5000 9.7200
68 Brazil 10 1/2 05/15/27 90.4518 11.9900
68 EIB 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
69 Korea 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
70 Venezuela 9 1/2 09/15/27 82.3977 11.2300
79 Argentina 11 1/2 01/28/17 107.8709 10.5500
82 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 04/15/04 78.4250 8.4100
84 Mexico 6 1/2 12/31/19 83.5300 7.7300
87 Russia 11 1/2 01/01/03 97.4627 12.6400
94 Brazil 5 1/2 04/07/08 92.0000 10.1900
100 Brazil 5 1/2 01/28/01 82.1900 8.6600
101 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 03/21/23 82.1900 8.6600
105 Italy 4 1/2 02/28/01 100.2642 5.9800
106 Mexico B FRN 6 1/2 02/28/01 93.4350 7.7000
108 BNOES FRN 10 1/2 04/15/08 100.4503 10.2500
110 Italy 6 1/2 09/22/23 102.1250 6.3000
112 Mexico 9 1/2 01/15/07 103.1250 9.9900
113 Argentina 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
121 Korea 8 1/2 04/15/03 95.4361 9.1500
122 Russia 9 1/2 11/27/01 91.8172 10.0700
124 Bulgaria FRN 6 1/2 07/28/17 93.4350 7.7000
128 ADB 5 1/2 01/28/03 99.3958 5.7800
133 Mexico O FRN 6 1/2 12/28/19 91.4900 7.2200
134 Mexico 9 1/2 02/28/01 105.8000 9.2500
139 Mexico 8 1/2 02/28/01 98.1250 8.7900
140 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
142 Brazil L FRN 6 1/2 04/15/06 91.8398 8.9700
147 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
148 Argentina FRN 5 1/2 04/01/01 90.8625 8.2000
149 World Bank 5 1/2 03/21/23 99.3718 5.6600
150 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 01/28/01 93.4350 7.7000
151 KFW FRN 5 1/2 02/18/03 95.2500 5.7000
161 World Bank 5 1/2 02/28/08 99.1159 5.8000
164 Canada 6 1/2 07/15/02 101.5078 6.8300
167 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
171 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 04/15/09 93.8376 8.5700
174 Poland 4 1/2 10/27/14 91.1250 8.9900
175 T.M.C.C. 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
177 Argentina FRN 5 1/2 09/15/02 100.2642 5.9800
181 SEK 6 1/2 05/19/03 101.2500 5.9900
182 Mexico 11 1/2 09/15/16 113.3750 10.3000
184 Ontario Hydro 4 1/2 01/28/08 100.1250 4.9900
189 Argentina 11 1/2 10/09/04 104.5000 10.3300
190 Peru 4 1/2 03/21/17 63.5358 6.2600
191 Brazil S.L. FRN 6 1/2 04/15/12 102.8750 9.1800
192 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
193 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
207 Poland FRN 6 1/2 10/27/14 91.1250 8.9900
210 Household FRN 5 1/2 06/15/07 98.5082 6.5900
212 ADB 4 1/2 09/15/27 98.2083 6.2300
213 Venezuela par 6 1/2 03/21/23 82.1900 8.6600
217 Mexico 6 1/2 12/31/19 83.5300 7.7300
223 Household FRN 6 1/2 04/15/09 99.7044 6.4200
224 Denmark 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
225 Mexico B FRN 6 1/2 04/15/03 95.4361 9.1500
228 World Bank 5 1/2 04/23/01 99.5500 5.6500
229 Argentina 6 1/2 09/28/02 96.1398 9.1000
230 GECC FRN 5 1/2 04/25/99 100.0000 5.5000
231 MBL Int'l FRN 3 1/2 11/25/02 64.5000 3.1100
236 Venezuela FRN 6 1/2 03/21/23 82.1900 8.6600
237 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
242 J.L.S. N2 FRN 5 1/2 02/28/01 99.8900 5.9200
244 Mexico par 3 1/2 02/28/01 93.4350 7.7000

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Crd Yd

131 Argentina OAT 6 1/2 03/21/23 82.1900 8.6600
135 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 02/28/01 94.8357 7.8500
136 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 01/28/01 74.8100 8.2900
27 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 04/15/06 98.8221 8.2000
34 Argentina 6 1/2 09/19/27 95.9826 8.1300
43 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 01/01/01 67.2664 8.2600
45 Venezuela FRN 6 1/2 12/31/19 83.5300 7.7300
50 Argentina L 5 1/2 03/21/23 74.8750 7.4800
54 Russia 6 1/2 06/20/07 91.9453 10.7000
55 Venezuela FRN 6 1/2 01/28/01 114.5000 9.7200
68 Brazil 10 1/2 05/15/27 90.4518 11.9900
68 EIB 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
69 Korea 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
70 Venezuela 9 1/2 09/15/27 82.3977 11.2300
79 Argentina 11 1/2 01/28/17 107.8709 10.5500
82 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 04/15/04 78.4250 8.4100
84 Mexico 6 1/2 12/31/19 83.5300 7.7300
87 Russia 11 1/2 01/01/03 97.4627 12.6400
94 Brazil 5 1/2 04/07/08 92.0000 10.1900
100 Brazil 5 1/2 01/28/01 82.1900 8.6600
101 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 03/21/23 82.1900 8.6600
105 Italy 4 1/2 02/28/01 100.2642 5.9800
106 Mexico B FRN 6 1/2 02/28/01 93.4350 7.7000
108 BNOES FRN 10 1/2 04/15/08 100.4503 10.2500
110 Italy 6 1/2 09/22/23 102.1250 6.3000
112 Mexico 9 1/2 01/15/07 103.1250 9.9900
113 Argentina 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
121 Korea 8 1/2 04/15/03 95.4361 9.1500
122 Russia 9 1/2 11/27/01 91.8172 10.0700
124 Bulgaria FRN 6 1/2 07/28/17 93.4350 7.7000
128 ADB 5 1/2 01/28/03 99.3958 5.7800
133 Mexico O FRN 6 1/2 12/28/19 91.4900 7.2200
134 Mexico 9 1/2 02/28/01 105.8000 9.2500
139 Mexico 8 1/2 02/28/01 98.1250 8.7900
140 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
142 Brazil L FRN 6 1/2 04/15/06 91.8398 8.9700
147 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
148 Argentina FRN 5 1/2 04/01/01 90.8625 8.2000
149 World Bank 5 1/2 03/21/23 99.3718 5.6600
150 Argentina FRN 6 1/2 01/28/01 93.4350 7.7000
151 KFW FRN 5 1/2 02/18/03 95.2500 5.7000
161 World Bank 5 1/2 02/28/08 99.1159 5.8000
164 Canada 6 1/2 07/15/02 101.5078 6.8300
167 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
171 Brazil FRN 6 1/2 04/15/09 93.8376 8.5700
174 Poland 4 1/2 10/27/14 91.1250 8.9900
175 T.M.C.C. 5 1/2 04/04/01 92.9212 5.7200
177 Argentina FRN 5 1/2 09/15/02 100.2642 5.9800
181 SEK 6 1/2 05/19/03 101.2500 5.9900
182 Mexico 11 1/2 09/15/16 113.3750 10.3000
184 Ontario Hydro 4 1/2 01/28/08 100.1250 4.9900
189 Argentina 11 1/2 10/09/04 104.5000 10.3300
190 Peru 4 1/2 03/21/17 63.5358 6.2600
191 Brazil S.L. FRN 6 1/2 04/15/12 102.8750 9.1800
192 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
193 Ecuador per 3 1/2 09/28/23 54.2825 6.4300
207 Poland FRN 6 1/2 10/27/14 91.1250 8.9900
210 Household FRN 5 1/2 06/15/07 98.5082 6.5900
212 ADB 4 1/2 09/15/27 98.2083 6.2300
213 Venezuela par 6 1/2 03/21/23 82

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, June 19 (Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	100 High	Low	Chg	Vol
100			100	100	0	100
200			200	200	0	200
300			300	300	0	300
400			400	400	0	400
500			500	500	0	500
600			600	600	0	600
700			700	700	0	700
800			800	800	0	800
900			900	900	0	900
1000			1000	1000	0	1000
1100			1100	1100	0	1100
1200			1200	1200	0	1200
1300			1300	1300	0	1300
1400			1400	1400	0	1400
1500			1500	1500	0	1500
1600			1600	1600	0	1600
1700			1700	1700	0	1700
1800			1800	1800	0	1800
1900			1900	1900	0	1900
2000			2000	2000	0	2000
2100			2100	2100	0	2100
2200			2200	2200	0	2200
2300			2300	2300	0	2300
2400			2400	2400	0	2400
2500			2500	2500	0	2500
2600			2600	2600	0	2600
2700			2700	2700	0	2700
2800			2800	2800	0	2800
2900			2900	2900	0	2900
3000			3000	3000	0	3000
3100			3100	3100	0	3100
3200			3200	3200	0	3200
3300			3300	3300	0	3300
3400			3400	3400	0	3400
3500			3500	3500	0	3500
3600			3600	3600	0	3600
3700			3700	3700	0	3700
3800			3800	3800	0	3800
3900			3900	3900	0	3900
4000			4000	4000	0	4000
4100			4100	4100	0	4100
4200			4200	4200	0	4200
4300			4300	4300	0	4300
4400			4400	4400	0	4400
4500			4500	4500	0	4500
4600			4600	4600	0	4600
4700			4700	4700	0	4700
4800			4800	4800	0	4800
4900			4900	4900	0	4900
5000			5000	5000	0	5000
5100			5100	5100	0	5100
5200			5200	5200	0	5200
5300			5300	5300	0	5300
5400			5400	5400	0	5400
5500			5500	5500	0	5500
5600			5600	5600	0	5600
5700			5700	5700	0	5700
5800			5800	5800	0	5800
5900			5900	5900	0	5900
6000			6000	6000	0	6000
6100			6100	6100	0	6100
6200			6200	6200	0	6200
6300			6300	6300	0	6300
6400			6400	6400	0	6400
6500			6500	6500	0	6500
6600			6600	6600	0	6600
6700			6700	6700	0	6700
6800			6800	6800	0	6800
6900			6900	6900	0	6900
7000			7000	7000	0	7000
7100			7100	7100	0	7100
7200			7200	7200	0	7200
7300			7300	7300	0	7300
7400			7400	7400	0	7400
7500			7500	7500	0	7500
7600			7600	7600	0	7600
7700			7700	7700	0	7700
7800			7800	7800	0	7800
7900			7900	7900	0	7900
8000			8000	8000	0	8000
8100			8100	8100	0	8100
8200			8200	8200	0	8200
8300			8300	8300	0	8300
8400			8400	8400	0	8400
8500			8500	8500	0	8500
8600			8600	8600	0	8600
8700			8700	8700	0	8700
8800			8800	8800	0	8800
8900			8900	8900	0	8900
9000			9000	9000	0	9000
9100			9100	9100	0	9100
9200			9200	9200	0	9200
9300			9300	9300	0	9300
9400			9400	9400	0	9400
9500			9500	9500	0	9500
9600			9600	9600	0	9600
9700			9700	9700	0	9700
9800			9800	9800	0	9800
9900			9900	9900	0	9900
10000			10000	10000	0	10000

BRIEFLY

Kashmir Mankut For Killers of 25

JAMMU, India — Indian soldiers killed 25 Kashmiri militants in an effort to stop a Hindu wedding party in the mountains. The militants were carrying out a suicide bombing in the mountains. The Indian army said five gunmen were killed in the attack. The militants were carrying out a suicide bombing in the mountains. The Indian army said five gunmen were killed in the attack. The militants were carrying out a suicide bombing in the mountains. The Indian army said five gunmen were killed in the attack.

Sukarno's Family Seeks to Clear Him

YOGYAKARTA, Indonesia — The family of Sukarno, Indonesia's first president, has called for a full investigation into the death of his daughter, Sukarnoputri, who was killed in a political assassination. The family is seeking to clear his name. The family is seeking to clear his name. The family is seeking to clear his name. The family is seeking to clear his name. The family is seeking to clear his name.

For the Record

Senator Khrister Ronge is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives.

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Senator Khrister Ronge is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives.

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Stock	Div	Yld	100 High	Low	Chg	Vol
100			100	100	0	100
200			200	200	0	200
300			300	300	0	300
400			400	400	0	400
500			500	500	0	500
600			600	600	0	600
700			700	700	0	700
800			800	800	0	800
900			900	900	0	900
1000			1000	1000	0	1000
1100			1100	1100	0	1100
1200			1200	1200	0	1200
1300			1300	1300	0	1300
1400			1400	1400	0	1400
1500			1500	1500	0	1500
1600			1600	1600	0	1600
1700			1700	1700	0	1700
1800			1800	1800	0	1800
1900			1900	1900	0	1900
2000			2000	2000	0	2000
2100			2100	2100	0	2100
2200			2200	2200	0	2200
2300			2300	2300	0	2300
2400			2400	2400	0	2400
2500			2500	2500	0	2500
2600			2600	2600	0	2600
2700			2700	2700	0	2700
2800			2800	2800	0	2800
2900			2900	2900	0	2900
3000			3000	3000	0	3000
3100			3100	3100	0	3100
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JAPAN: Pledge to Continue Reforms

Continued from Page 1

21.7 trillion yen (\$157.9 billion) in bad loans as of March. The total number of doubtful bank loans, which are either bad or may turn bad, has been estimated by economists at 100 trillion yen. But Mr. Matsunaga was reluctant to offer more money to tackle the problem, saying a 30 trillion-yen stimulus plan announced in February was enough "for the time being."

"Banks should erase bad loans from their balance sheets by themselves, and we have to make them do so," the finance minister said.

Mr. Matsunaga promised to take steps to keep the yen stable against the dollar and avoid fluctuations in Asian currencies.

"We cannot comment on levels of currencies, but stability is important," Mr. Matsunaga said.

"We have to avoid a scenario where a sharp move of foreign-exchange rates would provide a negative impact on Asian currencies," he said.

Washington stunned world markets last week by working with Tokyo to buy yen for dollars and prop up the faltering currency. The intervention took the dollar from an eight-year high of 146.75 yen earlier in the week to 136.05 yen by Friday.

The deputy finance ministers gathered Saturday said they would be watching the foreign-currency markets and would "cooperate as appropriate."

Analysts said Sunday that financial markets were hoping for a quick reaction from Japan, with detailed policies.

"Now that Tokyo has made an international commitment, a failure to bring economic recovery cannot be forgiven," said Junji Ota, analyst at Okasan Research Institute. "If they want to do it they can do it now, not after elections." (AFP, Reuters)

Japan Makes No Promises

Sheryl WuDunn of The New York Times reported earlier.

Japan's failure to provide any

new, specific commitment to economic restructuring seemed a step backward from the expectations that had been raised just a few days earlier.

When the United States joined with Japan on Wednesday to intervene in foreign-exchange markets to prop up the yen, President Bill Clinton and other officials strongly hinted that Japan was ready to take new steps to bolster its economy, but Saturday those steps seemed more elusive than ever.

The Japanese government insisted that it had made no promises of further restructuring in exchange for American support for its currency.

"If you ask if there are secret agreements between the United States and Japan, there are none," Eisuke Sakakibara, deputy finance minister for international affairs, said at the conclusion of the G-7 meeting.

Financial markets throughout the world soared in the past few days in part on the expectation that the yen's long slide had ended and that Japan would undertake new policies to improve its economy. It is not clear how the markets will react in the coming week to the lack of any clear new steps to emerge this weekend.

Mr. Summers would not say whether Japan had outlined new economic measures or how confident he was that it would respond decisively.

The meeting of G-7 officials was intended to put pressure on Japan to take further steps and to reassure the financial markets that there was a new determination on Japan's part to address its problems.

But the vagueness of the simple statement issued by the meeting's participants Saturday suggested that it would not be easy to keep up the momentum for cooperation if Japan does not move fast to mend its economy.

In the statement, the United States and other countries agreed to "monitor developments" and "cooperate as appropriate" in the foreign-exchange markets, but there was no mention of any effort to reverse the

Buffett to Buy General Re in \$22 Billion Deal

Washington Post Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — Berkshire Hathaway Inc., the investment holding company controlled by the billionaire investor Warren Buffett, has agreed to pay \$22 billion in stock for General Re Corp., the largest U.S. reinsurer.

The purchase of General Re would broaden Mr. Buffett's reach in the insurance industry and add about \$24 billion to Berkshire's existing holdings of investment securities, valued at \$46 billion at the end of 1997.

For General Re, the deal affords access to a huge pool of capital and income that will allow it more stable earnings.

Mr. Buffett said the companies would have a net worth of \$56 billion, greater than any U.S. company and second only to Royal Dutch/Shell Group among global companies.

The transaction was announced Friday after financial markets closed. Berkshire Hathaway Class A shares closed Friday at \$80,900, up \$1,900. The Class B shares closed at \$2,705, up \$67. General Re shares closed at \$275.00, up \$30.875.

The transaction was announced Friday after financial markets closed. Berkshire Hathaway Class A shares closed Friday at \$80,900, up \$1,900. The Class B shares closed at \$2,705, up \$67. General Re shares closed at \$275.00, up \$30.875.

The transaction was announced Friday after financial markets closed. Berkshire Hathaway Class A shares closed Friday at \$80,900, up \$1,900. The Class B shares closed at \$2,705, up \$67. General Re shares closed at \$275.00, up \$30.875.

The transaction was announced Friday after financial markets closed. Berkshire Hathaway Class A shares closed Friday at \$80,900, up \$1,900. The Class B shares closed at \$2,705, up \$67. General Re shares closed at \$275.00, up \$30.875.

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HELLO???: Computers Do the Talking

Continued from Page 1

But the systems promise customers new ease in performing every type of transaction. The relatively few consumers who have found themselves talking to a computer are generally positive about the experience.

"Sometimes it feels like it's smarter than I am," said Tony Molinaro, a United manager. He began using the company's reservation system, which is available only to employees, several months ago and routinely uses it to book flights.

The system has enough sophistication to know about the members of his family who are eligible to fly. For example, when he refers to his father, the computer asks, "Do you mean Ben?"

"It's very neat that it understands me," Mr. Molinaro said.

Speech recognition began in the 1960s when computer scientists began to research the idea with financing from the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, which created the original Internet.

Despite the optimism of researchers and prototypes built in the 1980s, commercial applications remained elusive. It was not until the early 1990s that companies ranging from giants like International Business Machines Corp. to start-ups like Dragon Systems began offering the first commercial systems. These systems, designed for personal computers, initially recognized only individual words and forced users to speak slowly and unambiguously.

The commercial turning point came in 1992, when AT&T Corp. introduced a five-term speech recognition technology into its nationwide long-distance network. That system, which can recognize just five terms — "collect," "operator," "third party," "credit card" and "person to person" — saves "several hundred million" dollars a year, most of it in labor costs, AT&T says.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of jobs for telephone, directory assistance and in-house operators fell to 164,000 from 400,000 between 1970 and

1996, a decline of 236,000 jobs. More than a fifth of those — 51,000 jobs — have been lost in the six years since the first rudimentary speech recognition was introduced, according to labor economists and AT&T executives.

The number of jobs created or destroyed by such systems is a matter of much debate. But many labor experts agree that the new technologies will contribute to the growing polarization of the job market into high-skill and low-skill jobs and a corresponding disparity in wealth.

They will create high-paying jobs for computer programmers and for the many marketing people who sell their work. But in the process, they will destroy semiskilled jobs in customer service.

"One of the main sources for new jobs for the middle class over the past 15 years have been telephone sales and information-related," said Robert Reich, the former secretary of labor, who is a professor of economic and social policy at Brandeis University. "Now all those jobs are on the line."

Last month, Sears, Roebuck & Co. became the nation's first retailer to install a computer system that answers all phone calls at the company's 833 stores, responding to queries and automatically routing calls to the right department.

Sears executives say that while 3,000 jobs were affected by the new system, no workers were laid off. Because of the strength of the economy, the company was able to reassign its telephone operators to new jobs as sales and stocking clerks, but those jobs might not be possible in times of slower economic growth.

Last autumn, Charles Schwab & Co., the discount stockbroker, began allowing customers to buy and sell mutual funds over the phone using software developed by a Silicon Valley start-up, Nuance Communications. The system understands the names of more than 1,300 funds and can respond to requests for price quotes for more than 13,000 stocks.

SHORT COVER

• The Software Publishers Association, the largest U.S. industry trade association, charged that Microsoft Corp. was using anti-competitive business tactics to extend its market dominance beyond personal computers to back-office "file server" machines and corporate networks.

• The Philippines has formally protested against an assessment by the International Monetary Fund that it had understated its foreign debt by \$6 billion.

• Optus Communications Pty. and AAPT Ltd., two Australian telecommunications companies, have begun a political campaign to reduce the market dominance of the local industry giant Telstra Corp.

• Mannesmann AG priced its new shares at 160 Deutsche marks (\$89.25) per share in its planned 3 billion DM capital increase. The new shares will begin trading Wednesday on the Frankfurt bourse.

• Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. is discussing a merger with Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., the Asahi Shimbun reported. Dai-ichi is Long-Term Credit's largest shareholder.

• China plans to increase tax breaks for exporters in a bid to bolster trade in the face of the Asian financial crisis, the China Daily reported Sunday.

• Porsche AG has withdrawn an offer to buy the renowned Italian car brand name Bugatti, the German news magazine Focus said Sunday. (AFP, Reuters, WP)

JAPAN PACIFIC FUND

11, rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg
R.C. LUXEMBOURG N. 8.340

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on 17 June 1998, the shareholders resolved to declare a dividend of Yen 50 per share, payable on 15 July 1998 to shareholders on record on 15 July 1998 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon n. 26. The shares will be quoted ex-dividend as from 15 July 1998.

Paying Agent: Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
43, boulevard Royal, L-2995 Luxembourg

CITADEL FUND N.V.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the CITADEL FUND N.V. (the "Company") will be held at De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao, at 10:00 A.M. local time on July 31, 1998.

The agenda of the meeting is deposited for the shareholders for inspection at the office of the Company at De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao.

Date: June 22, 1998

By order of
The Board of Managing Directors
Hermanus Carls



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DANN LEBEN SIE BITTE WEITER: ALS EINES DER RENOMMIERTEN UNTERNEHMEN IM VERANSTALTUNGSMANAGEMENT SUCHEN WIR EINEN MARKETING- UND VERTRIEBSSTARKEN, SERVICEORIENTIERTEN MANAGER, DER IN DER LAGE IST, DIE ENTSPRECHENDEN MARKTBEZOGENEN INSTRUMENTE WEITER ZU ETABLIEREN UND UMZUSETZEN. HIERZU GEHÖRT AUCH ODER STRATEGISCHE AUFBAU EINER EFFIZIENTEN KUNDENBETREUUNG SOWIE ODER ZIEL- UND ERGEBNISORIENTIERTE MOTIVATION UND FÜHRUNG DER MITARBEITER. SIE AGIEREN IN EINEM INTERESSANTEN UMFELD MIT EIGENVERANTWORTUNG UND ODER MÖGLICHKEIT, SOWOHL KONZEPTIONELL ALS AUCH OPERATIV ZU ARBEITEN UND HABEN DIE MITTEL UND DIE CHANCE, EINEN VERNÜNFTHEN WACHSTUMSKURS IN EINEM WACHSENDEN MARKT EINZULEITEN UND WEITERZUENTWICKELN.

INTERESSIERT? MEHR SAGEN IHNEN UNSERE BERATER THOMAS HELLMANN UND BASILIO SCIELZA IN UNSEM FRANKFURTER BÜRO (VOELCKERSTRASSE 11, 60322 FRANKFURT AM MAIN, TELEFON: 069-15 420-0) ODER SVEN-UWE HESS IN UNSEM POTSDAMER BÜRO (BERTINSTRASSE 12-13, 14469 POTSDAM, TELEFON: 0331-27 160-0), KENNZEICHEN 1878.

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• Responsible to promote a dynamic strategy (quotations, specifications, quality, innovations, policies).
• Manage a team of 30 responsible for purchasing and procuring all equipments and raw material along with Company policy.

QUALIFICATIONS

• 33 years minimum, graduate with similar experience in an international industry.
• Equipments or systems (electronics, automotive, aeronautics, engineering, etc.).
• Operated within a multicultural business environment.
• Good command of French. Knowledge of another European language is a bonus.
• Overseas travel.
• Career development for a successful candidate.

Please send your C.V. with a covering letter in French and/or English stating current salary - Ref. RESPACH/APPRO/OSHT to Richard Bénatouil - GROUPE BBC - 1 bis place de Valois - 75001 PARIS - France - Fax: +33 (0) 1 42 60 38 95. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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Career post



The International Atomic Energy Agency, an autonomous inter-governmental organization within the United Nations system headquartered in Vienna, seeks qualified applicants for the position of

Director, Division of Conference and Document Services

to develop appropriate strategies, to establish standards and to provide guidance for approximately 180 professional and support staff of the Division in the delivery of services for Agency conferences, symposia and meetings, linguistic support, publications and printing within a budget of approximately 16 million dollars.

The successful applicant must have an excellent command of written and spoken English and proficiency in one or more of the other official languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, Spanish) and have an advanced university degree or equivalent qualification including specialization in Management with at least 15 years of experience in the management of a language service, publishing house or conference administration.

Initial contract three years, with total annual tax-free emoluments of approximately Austrian shillings 985,000, - p.a. which include both net base salary and post adjustment, after deduction of the contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Additional allowances for dependants. Travel and removal expenses paid. Assignment and repatriation grants. Six weeks annual leave. Applicants should send their curriculum vitae quoting Vacancy Notice No. 98/017, to the Division of Personnel, International Atomic Energy Agency, P.O. Box 100, Wagramstrasse 5, A-1400 Vienna, Austria, before 8 July 1998.

Organisation internationale

En qualité de sous-directeur, vous dirigerez, coordonnerez, animerez et superviserez:

- dans le cadre des affaires sociales: la gestion du personnel, de la rémunération, et des affaires sociales,
- dans le cadre des affaires générales: la maintenance du patrimoine, les achats, la gestion des stocks et l'appui technique aux services.

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L y o n

Diplômé de l'enseignement supérieur en gestion, vous possédez une expérience réussie de plusieurs années dans cette fonction acquise de préférence dans une entreprise ou une organisation internationale, où vous avez démontré votre sens de la diplomatie, votre capacité d'écoute et votre rigueur. De langue maternelle anglaise ou française, vous maîtrisez parfaitement votre seconde langue. Votre capacité d'intégration vous permettra de travailler dans un environnement multiculturel.

Pour ce poste de fonctionnaire international en contrat à durée indéterminée, merci d'adresser votre candidature, lettre manuscrite, CV, photo et références, à Press Emploi, sous référence 660 HT (insérée sur l'enveloppe), 41 rue de la Bourse, 69002 Lyon, FRANCE, qui transmettra en toute confidentialité.

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Lu, Danone, Evian, Kronenbourg, le groupe DANONE est le 3^e groupe alimentaire européen: 80 000 personnes dans 150 pays, 90 milliards de francs de CA.

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Bilingue anglais (une expérience internationale sera appréciée), vous maîtrisez parfaitement les outils bureautique (Word, Excel et PowerPoint) et utilisez facilement Internet. Vous êtes rigoureuse, fiable et constructive.

Si vous voulez nous rejoindre, écrivez à notre conseil Catherine Colo, Logic Systems, BP 48, 94162 Saint-Mandé Cedex.



International Herald Tribune ads work

THE INTERMARKET Starts on Page 4

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SHORT COVER

re Publishers Association, the largest
association, charged that Microsoft
imperative business tactics to extend
control over personal computers to lock out
other and corporate networks.
Spain's two formally protested against
the International Monetary Fund's
involvement in debt by \$6 billion.
communications Pny and AAPT Ltd.
communications companies have begun
to take the market dominance of the
Telstra Corp.
and AGs issued its new shares at 100p.
to pay for its planned 3 billion
shares will begin trading Wednesday.
Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. is also
Hankai Bank Ltd., the largest
in Japan's Long-Term Credit's largest
the issue of the Asian financial crisis.
The bank offered an offer to buy the
shares of the German bank.

JAPAN PACIFIC FUND

18 Lombard
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BY THE NOTICE
The Japan Pacific Fund, Inc.
has filed a statement of
intent to sell its shares
on the New York Stock
Exchange on June 22, 1998.
The shares will be sold
at a price of \$1.00 per
share, plus a commission
of \$0.10 per share.
The sale of the shares
will be completed by
June 22, 1998.

CITADEL FUND N.V.

Annual Shareholders Meeting
The Annual Meeting of
Citadel Fund N.V. will be
held on June 22, 1998, at
10:00 A.M. in the
conference room of the
company at the Rijkswijk
Hotel in Amsterdam.

By order of
the Board of Managing Directors
Hans van Goyen

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Chengdu, China
Kunming, China
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SPORTS

The Women (and Girls) Who Would Be Wimbledon's Queen

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

WIMBLEDON, England — Uneasy lies the head that doesn't wear this crown: From crass teenagers to cranky veterans, everybody's clamoring to be the queen of Wimbledon this year.

According to no less an authority on women's tennis than the six-time Wimbledon champion Billie Jean King, the last time the game was so glittered with talent, and with novel personalities hungering for glory, was never.

"Women's tennis is in the best shape in its history, without question," said King, who is now a U.S. television commentator.

Continuing a tradition that began, to some degree, here at Wimbledon when Lottie Dodd won the title in 1887 at age 15, women's tennis has a bevy of teenage celebrities. Each is intent on looking and playing like no one else in the world, especially their precursors, and each is already famous regardless of whether she

has won a tournament.

"Sex appeal does not win matches," said Martina Navratilova, the nine-time Wimbledon champ, of Anna Kournikova, 17, who reached the semifinals here last year.

"I don't have a problem with her marketing," she added. "What I do have a problem with is being cocky and arrogant when you've not won a damn thing."

Kournikova's chances of even competing this year were in doubt Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported. She strained her thumb in a fall while beating Steffi Graf at the Eastbourne tournament on Wednesday.

"It will be a close call," said Pavel Slozil, Kournikova's coach. "I don't know if Anna will be able to hold the racket by Tuesday."

The undisputed monarch of the bunch is a 17-year-old Swiss girl who just recently began falling for boys instead of horses. Will Martina Hingis put business before pleasure and defend in 1998 the second of the three Grand Slam titles she won in 1997? There are 127 other players,

including as many as five of Hingis's teenage compatriots among the top 30 players in the world, hoping that she won't.

Even Hingis's fellow teenagers agree that her tennis is more sophisticated than theirs. That's why beating her has become just as momentous a rite of passage as beating a legend like Graf.

That's why Kournikova, who has beaten Hingis this season, had said that she was heading into Wimbledon feeling "very confident."

Graf is one veteran who will bring passion to her pursuit of the 1998 Wimbledon title, because she knows her days at the top are ending rather than just beginning. She recognizes that this could be her last campaign on these lawns. Graf is the only player, veteran or not, to own a 5-1 record against Hingis, which includes two victories at Wimbledon. If Hingis and Graf, a seven-time champion, weather the seven-round course, they would meet in the final.

Graf, 29, the German who was ousted from her perch atop the ranking 15 months ago by Hingis, has ac-

cumulated nearly as many surgeries as Grand Slam titles — she holds 21 — but she refuses to surrender her place to the youngsters. Straight from causing one official who worked the lines during her petulant loss to Kournikova at Eastbourne, she is steeling herself to outlast the competition and is seeded fourth — on the strength of her past laurels — despite an actual rank of 91.

Another Grand Slam champion on the rebound, Monica Seles, the 24-year-old Yugoslav-turned-Romanian who made a rousing sprint to the French Open final. That Seles counts no Wimbledon titles makes her collection of nine Grand Slam victories make bid almost as urgent, and just as sentimental.

Sentiment aside, Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, the French Open champion and two-time Wimbledon finalist, wants to prove the old guard not going to be put out to pasture.

"Results say everything," she said. "Now it's woo the French, maybe they'll have more respect."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	35	17	.674	0
Boston	34	18	.654	1
Toronto	33	19	.633	2
Tampa Bay	31	21	.596	4

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	34	18	.652	0
Minnesota	33	19	.633	1
Chicago	32	20	.611	2
Kansas City	29	23	.558	5
Detroit	27	25	.519	7

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	33	19	.633	0
Oakland	32	20	.611	1
San Diego	31	21	.596	2
Los Angeles	29	23	.558	4
San Francisco	27	25	.519	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	33	19	.633	0
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CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	32	20	.611	0
Chicago	31	21	.596	1
St. Louis	30	22	.577	2
Pittsburgh	29	23	.558	3
Cincinnati	28	24	.538	4

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	31	21	.596	0
San Francisco	30	22	.577	1
Los Angeles	29	23	.558	2
Colorado	28	24	.538	3
Arizona	27	25	.519	4

FRIDAY LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	31	21	.596	0
Detroit	30	22	.577	1
Ruschi, Bonds (4) and M. L. Scott (4)	3-1	0-0	0.000	0
San Francisco	29	23	.558	2
Philadelphia	28	24	.538	3
Boston	27	25	.519	4
Tampa Bay	26	26	.500	5
Avery, Garcia (4), Mahay (3), Woodie (3)	3-1	0-0	0.000	0
Cleveland	25	27	.476	6
San Diego	24	28	.462	7
Los Angeles	23	29	.442	8
San Francisco	22	30	.423	9
Arizona	21	31	.404	10

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Chicago	24	28	.462	6
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Pittsburgh	22	30	.423	8
Cincinnati	21	31	.404	9
San Diego	20	32	.385	10
San Francisco	19	33	.365	11
Los Angeles	18	34	.346	12
Colorado	17	35	.327	13
Arizona	16	36	.308	14

BASEBALL

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Los Angeles	23	29	.442	8
San Francisco	22	30	.423	9
Arizona	21	31	.404	10

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209	0.00	0.0	22.12	21.12	21.12	0.00
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212	0.00	0.0	22.12	21.12	21.12	0.00
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217	0.0					

TW Tech

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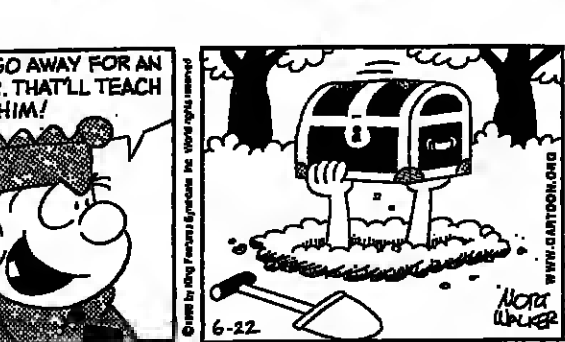
CALVIN AND HOBBS



ALL DONE, SARGE

THAT'S NO FOXHOLE! KEEP DIGGING TILL I TELL YOU IT'S DEEP ENOUGH!

I'LL GO HOURS!



BLONDIE

WELL, YOU WERE ON TIME FOR ONE WAY TO GO!

THANKS, I— WAIT! I— I FORGOT MY BRIEFCASE!

I KNEW IT TOO SOON BE TRUE



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GREAT BRITAIN	£	22	40*
HONG KONG	HK\$	200	7*
ISRAEL	NIS	105	6*
ITALY	LI	135-150	50*
JAPAN	¥	12-150	3*
MALAYSIA	RM	150	30*
NETHERLANDS	FL	150	30*
NORWAY	NOK	800	30*
NEW ZEALAND	NZ\$	110	60*
SINGAPORE	S\$	500	87*
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SWEDEN	SKr	100	60*
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WORLD ROUNDUP

A Trophy for Rafter

TENNIS Patrick Rafter breezed through the final of the Heineken Trophy grass-court tournament Sunday in Rosmalen, Netherlands, beating Martin Damm, an unseeded Czech, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2. Rafter, the U.S. Open champion, is seeded sixth for Wimbledon, which starts Monday. (AP)

Panthers Get New Coach

ICE HOCKEY Terry Murray became head coach of the Florida Panthers on Sunday. His brother, Bryan, is the team's general manager and coached the final 59 games last season. Florida finished with second-worst record in the National Hockey League, two years after it reached the Stanley Cup finals. (AP)

Al Campanis Dies at 81

BASEBALL Al Campanis, the former Los Angeles Dodgers executive, died Sunday. He was 81. Campanis was the Dodgers' general manager from 1968-1987. Before that, he was the team's scouting director. He was fired in 1987 shortly after he appeared on television and said blacks "lacked the necessities" to be managers and front-office executives. (AP)

Victory for South Africa

CRICKET Jacques Kallis, the South African bowler, took four wickets Sunday as England collapsed for a second time, and South Africa won the second test by 10 wickets at Lord's in London. England, which was all out for 110 in its first innings, reached 222 for three wickets in its second innings before losing six wickets for 11 runs. It was all out for 264, leaving South Africa to make 15 runs to win. (Reuters)

Stewart Leads Lehman by 4 Entering the Final Round



Payne Stewart lining up a putt (for an eagle) on the Olympic Club course.

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — If Payne Stewart had any haunting memories of a bogey-bogey finish in the second round, any flashbacks to that wacky 7-foot birdie putt that became a missed 22-footer at the 18th green, it was not evident in the third round as he marched well ahead of the pack toward the final 18 holes of the U.S. Open.

Stewart began his third round Saturday exactly the way he wanted, hitting his second shot at the 533-yard opening

U.S. OPEN GOLF

hole at the Olympic Club within 25 feet of the flag and stepping up and curling the putt into the cup for an eagle.

He ended with a par 70 to put him 3-under at 207 after 54 holes, with a four-shot advantage over Tom Lehman, who had 68 in the third round, and the 1986 PGA champion, Bob Tway, who had 73.

"I've played good golf, and there's no reason I shouldn't think I can play good golf tomorrow," Stewart said. "There's no reason why I shouldn't believe I can win the golf tournament, because I put myself in position to win it."

On Sunday, Stewart was to be paired with Lehman, playing in the last group in the final round of an Open for a fourth straight year. Lehman, the British Open champion, has been the 54-hole leader each time, only to make critical mistakes on the back side. This time, he would like to believe it will be different.

"If I'm not leading," he said, "the pressure will be on the other guy. It's something different, maybe something better for me."

Tway, a shot off the lead after 36 holes, got to 3-under for the tournament when he made a 14-footer for birdie at the second hole, only to double-bogey the treacherous 433-yard ninth hole. But he held his game together on the back side, and his birdie at the 18th put him into a tie for second.

Two other players with major championship victories finished the third round with a 2-over 212: the 1993 Open champion, Lee Janzen, with a 73 and the three-time major champion, Nick Price of Zimbabwe, with 71.

Matt Kuchar, a student at Georgia Tech, finally faltered Saturday, undone like so many others by swirling winds, crusty greens and tricky pin positions. Six back-nine bogeys led to a round of 76 that left him at 5-over 215. With little to cheer, and a warning from the U.S. Golf Association to tone down his act, his father, Peter — who is also his caddy — was noticeably subdued from the previous day.

A high-ranking USGA official confirmed Saturday that Peter Kuchar had been "spoken to" Saturday morning before his son's round and reminded about proper decorum for caddies at the major championship level of the game. The official said Peter Kuchar had essentially been asked to keep his celebratory leaps and cheerleading to a minimum.

No amateur has won the Open since John Goodman accomplished the feat in 1993, a streak that will not be broken Sunday. Kuchar is tied for 12th.

The course "played extremely difficult," Kuchar said. "The winds were swirling. If you didn't hit perfect golf shots, they wouldn't go where you'd want them to go."

This was more a test of survival than a pleasant day by the Pacific shore on a brutally difficult Lake Course. By the time Stewart made the run, he was the only player on the leader board under par as he tried to become the first wire-to-wire Open champion since Woody Jacklin in 1970 at Hazeltine in Chaska, Minnesota. That's where Stewart won his first U.S. Open title in 1991.

Several players made an early run at Stewart on Saturday, a one-shot leader going into the third round. Lehman birdied his first three holes to get to even par. Just as quickly, he made three straight bogeys. Still, he managed to stop the slide with seven straight pars before making birdie at the 14th hole and a 5-

foot birdie putt at the 18th.

"Yesterday, I was angry as I've ever been walking off the golf course," Lehman said, furious about the difficult pin positions on Friday. "I had to apologize to a lot of guys for biting their heads off. The course was set up much better today."

Lehman has been brilliant in the third rounds of the last three Opens, with 66.7 stroke average. He has had difficulty finishing it off, though, with two third places, including last year and a tie for second in 1995 to show for it. His stroke average in those final rounds was 72.7.

Any thought Tiger Woods had of staging a miracle weekend comeback ended Saturday with a 71, for a total of 217, giving him a 10-shot deficit on a course that yielded only three scores in the 60s on Saturday.

"It was a struggle out there. I hit a lot of loose shots," Woods said. "I need to hit more greens, more fairways. But I've played so much better mentally than in any of the majors last year."

Casey Martin, Woods' former Stanford teammate, also struggled Saturday. Permitted to use a golf cart because of a disability that makes walking difficult, he shot 74 and was at 219.

"This place is kind of goofy," Martin said. "When you hit a good shot and get a bad result, it's defeating. I was a defeated fellow out there for a while."

The same could not be said for Stewart. For most of the day, he seemed content to hit toward the middle of the greens and give himself a good chance for a makeable two-putt par.

Stewart's father, Bill, played in the Open at the Olympic Club in 1958. Asked what advice his late father might give him, Stewart smiled.

"He'd say, 'Bus, just keep doing what you're doing. Keep putting it on the greens and keep your head still when you're putting. I can't look at what anybody else is doing. I've got to worry about Payne Stewart.'"

"I'm not going out there trying to play against Tom Lehman. I'm going out there to play the golf course."

A Present for Alou as Expos Top Braves

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Dustin Hermanson pitched five-hit ball for eight innings Sunday and the Expos beat the Atlanta Braves, 4-1, giving the Montreal manager, Felipe Alou, his 500th career victory.

The Expos took two of three from Atlanta, winning

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

their first series against the Braves since July 1994.

Alou passed Gene March for second place on the victory list of Expos managers. Buck Rodgers leads with 520.

Hermanson (5-6) shut down the National League's top offense, allowing only a seventh-inning home run to Michael Tucker. He struck out five and won for just the second time in his last six starts.

Denny Neagle (8-5) allowed four runs — three earned — on six hits in six innings. He struck out four and walked three.

Shane Andrews hit his 12th home run in the sixth inning. Red Sox 3, Devil Rays 1 in St. Petersburg, Florida. Pedro Martinez gave up only a fifth-inning triple in eight innings leading Boston over Tampa Bay.

Martinez (9-2) struck out six and walked two. The

right-hander, who pitched a two-hitter against Seattle in April, regrouped after Miguel Cairo's triple to retire the last 11 batters he faced.

Nomar Garciaparra hit his 10th homer as the Red Sox won for the ninth time in 11 games.

Royals 6, Tigers 5 Jeff Conine hit a three-run double and Hipolito Pichardo won his first game since May 5 as Kansas City beat Detroit.

Larry Sutton homered and had three RBIs for the Royals, who have won seven of 10. Kansas City took three of four in Detroit to win three straight series for the first time since September 1996.

In Saturday games:

Giants 5, Padres 2 Shawn Estes and Robb Nen combined on a six-hitter, and Rich Aurilia doubled and singled to drive in three runs as San Francisco stopped San Diego's 11-game winning streak.

Estes allowed two runs on five hits in 7 1/2 innings. Nen got five outs for his National League-leading 22d save.

Cardinals 4, Diamondbacks 2 In St. Louis, Manny Aybar pitched six strong innings in his first start in nearly a month, and Ray Lankford hit a two-run homer as St. Louis beat Arizona to reach .500 for the first time since June 4.

Rockies 7, Dodgers 6 Ellis

Sosa had a two-run homer in the third and hit a three-run blast in the sixth. He has 20 home runs in his last 21 games, and 29 for the season.

Kerry Wood (7-3), who turned 21 on Tuesday, hit his first big-league home run and struck out 11 in 7 1/2 innings.

Braves 5, Expos 1 John Smoltz allowed four hits over seven innings in his return from the disabled list, and Javy Lopez hit a three-run homer as Atlanta won in Montreal.

Martins 8, Mets 3 Liván Hernandez pitched a complete game and Todd Zeile hit a two-run homer as Florida won in New York. The Mets' starter, Orlando Norejo (2-8),

winkless since April 28 with Los Angeles, lasted five-plus innings, allowing four runs on seven hits and six walks.

Burks homered and drove in four runs and as Colorado beat visiting Los Angeles to snap a four-game losing streak.

Pirates 4, Brewers 2 Pittsburgh's Jon Lieber pitched the Brewers to four hits in eight innings and hit a tie-breaking double in the seventh inning as the Pirates won in Milwaukee.

Yankees 5, Indians 3 David Wells struck out nine batters in eight strong innings, and Mariano Rivera held off a ninth-inning Cleveland rally as the New York Yankees beat the Indians for the third time in four games.

White Sox 5, Twins 7 Minnesota led in the 10th and the 11th innings in Chicago, but the White Sox rallied both times. In the bottom of the 11th, Wil Cordero, a pinch hitter, and Greg Norton hit run-scoring singles with two outs to give Chicago the victory.

Angels 8, Rangers 3 Steve Sparks overcame Juan Gonzalez's two-run homer in the first inning as Anaheim beat visiting Texas. Gonzalez hit his 23d homer to increase his total of runs batted in to 88.

Athletics 6, Mariners 2 Jimmy Haynes pitched shutout ball for 7 1/2 innings before being knocked out of the game by a line drive, and A. J. Hinch and Jason Giambi



Hideo Nomo heading for a loss against the Marlins.

hit home runs as Oakland won in Seattle.

Orioles 11, Blue Jays 3 In Baltimore, Lenny Webster hit the first of three homers off Woody Williams and Baltimore's Scott Erickson pitched his fifth complete game as the Orioles beat Toronto.

Devil Rays 5, Red Sox 5 In St. Petersburg, Florida, Paul Sorrento hit a two-run homer and Dave Martinez doubled with the bases loaded to drive in two runs as Tampa Bay stopped Boston.

Figures 4, Royals 3 In Detroit, Bobby Higginson and Luis Gonzalez hit first-inning homers as Brian Moehler improved to 7-0 at home to beat Kansas City.

In the Mystics' WNBA Opener, More at Play Than Just a Game

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the simplest level, it was a basketball game, the first Women's National Basketball Association game played in Washington, the first victory for the new Mystics franchise, a chance for people here to see a dazzling U.S. Olympian, Nikki McCray, whom little girls and boys all over the city will quickly come to adore.

But it was so much bigger than that, really. Washington's 85-76 victory over Utah was so much more important than the game people

VANTAGE POINT

play. Susan O'Malley, president of Washington Sports and Entertainment, recalled how five or six years ago she would speak to a group of young women at some school or Rotary Club. And she would point to herself, a successful executive in the high-testosterone world of professional sports, as proof that women can and should follow their career dreams no matter what cynics say.

"I'd tell them, 'If I can do this, you can,' she said. 'They'd always come back with, 'Yeah, well the one thing we still can't do is play at the professional level.'"

For a while, O'Malley had no real answer for them, but she does now. The answer is the WNBA, the answer is 20,674 showing up at MCI Center on Friday night, the largest crowd to ever watch a women's pro game in North America. If it's a year later than we'd have liked, a year after the WNBA began com-

petition, the opening was worth the wait. It was worth it for all those little girls (and, we hope, boys), thousands and thousands of them, to see Tipper Gore, Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and Senator Barbara Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland, come to center court to show their support for not just this team, but this entire endeavor.

You think there's a stronger, more high-powered endorsement of women's basketball anywhere in the world than the one they put forth by walking to center court before the opening tip? They were there to say the same thing O'Malley says to those women at the Rotary Club: "If we can do it, you can, too."

Not a single soul can come back with, "But we can't play professionally," because all they have to do now is point to the court.

The names aren't familiar, but they will be. Jim Lewis, a fine college coach at George Mason before he became head coach of the Mystics, has been telling hard-headed men for years that there's a huge untapped market for women's basketball. Lewis could see the future of women's basketball clearly, even before people such as David Stern, the NBA commissioner.

Chances are, there wasn't anybody in this place — not a player or justice or vice president's wife — as proud as Lewis was when the huge crowd began rocking the joint. "I'm so proud my hometown came out in force," he said. "It's what I've been waiting for."

Pro sports aren't new. Big-time games in packed arenas aren't new. But there was something so innocent about this night, no matter how corny it sounds.



Raphael Ibanez of France, right, breaking away in a test match against Argentina.

After Thrashings, 3 British Teams Blame the Referees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Three touring British Isles teams lost by a combined 130-32 in rugby union internationals and afterward, all three teams blamed the referees.

After England lost Saturday, 64-22, to New Zealand in Dunedin, Clive Woodward, England's coach, complained that John Hart, the New Zealand coach had

had influenced the refereeing by suggesting before the game that Scotland was expert at subtle infringements.

Ireland lost, 33-0, to South Africa in Johannesburg. After the game Ireland's team manager, Donal Lenihan, said the referee, Joel Dume of France, should have ejected at least one South African for violent play.

New Zealand 64, England 22 Grewcock, the England lock forward, was suspended Sunday for five weeks by an independent disciplinary committee. He will miss the two remaining tests of England's so far disastrous tour.

New Zealand broke the game open with three tries in the seven minutes after Grewcock was expelled. They finished with nine tries. Andrew Mehrtens kicked 19 points.

Richard Cockerill, Matt Dawson, and

Tom Beir scored tries for England. Tim Simpson converted two of them.

Woodward returned to England on Sunday after the death of his father, team officials said.

Australia 33, Scotland 11 In Brisbane, Australia ran in four tries to one to snuff out a determined Scottish team in the second test.

Ben Tune, Stephen Larkham, Willie O'Flahengaue and Nathan Grey scored tries for the Wallabies. Duncan Hodge replied for Scotland.

Wainwright was not happy with the referee, Brian Campsall, an Englishman. Wainwright twice spoke to Campsall about what he thought was unfair treatment against his team.

South Africa 33, Ireland 0 In Johan-

nesburg, the match was marred by incidents involving the team captains, Gary

Teichmann of South Africa and Paddy Johns of Ireland. A week earlier in the first test, Wood had punched Teichmann. On Saturday, Wood paid the price.

"He's battered, bloodied and bruised," said Lenihan. "There were suggestions beforehand that he would be singled out for specific treatment."

Teichmann, Joost van der Westhuizen, Johan Erasmus, James Dalton and Pieter Rossouw scored tries for South Africa.

France scored five tries and two penalties to beat Argentina, 37-12, in the second of two test matches Saturday in Buenos Aires.

Argentina scored a drop goal and had three penalties in the match. Cedric Soutelle scored two tries, and Christophe Dominici, Xavier Garmajosa and Olivier Brouzet got one each for France.

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WORLD CUP

End of World Cup Arrives Early for 2 Coaches Whose Teams Faltered

International Herald Tribune
YON — Fastidio Asprilla is not as lonely a man this week as he was last.

The Colombian player was the first man to be sacked and sent home from this World Cup. Now two coaches, Carlos Alberto Parreira and Cha Bum Kun, have been removed even before the first round is complete.

For Parreira, the fate is particularly poignant. At the last World Cup, he was the last man standing, the victorious coach for his own country, Brazil. Four years later, and of his own volition seeking a more sheltered position than the hysterical demands on a Brazilian coach, he had opted for the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It pays well, but fires from the lip.

The Saudis players are not of world class. They lost narrowly, to Denmark and then surrendered, 4-0, to France. So in the morning, the sheikhs told the champion of world trainers, take your bag of gold and go.

It is scapegoat time, easier to dismiss a foreign mercenary than to admit that Saudi players are out of their depth.

Twenty-four hours later, South Ko-

rea, outfoxed by Mexico and taken apart by the Netherlands, made a similar reflex response: out goes coach Cha. His brief had been to put one victory on the board, the first at a World Cup finals for the nation he has served as a player and now, briefly, as a trainer.

The Koreans had lost face at the last global stage before they co-host the 2002 World Cup. Japan, their partner in that venture taking the game to the last continent where its development lags, is on the brink of being eliminated, and undoubtedly the Japanese coach, Takashi Okada, fears that his lease on the job is tenuous.

Small wonder the players get the wrong vibes. If their mentors live with such uncertainty, if tension fills the men charged with instilling teamwork and enthusiasm and hope toward the future, what chance is there of players performing without fear?

Cha Bum Kun might reflect on his brief stay in the last-chance saloon. His team did not just lose to the Dutch, it surrendered without the defiant spirit on which South Korea is forged as a nation and, once, as a tiger economy of the East. And perhaps, through conserva-

atism, Cha contributed to that unexpectedly timid display in Marseille when the Dutch Orange swarmed on Korea's goal and scored, it seemed, at will.

Should Cha have gambled? Should he have gone straight for the future by entrusting Ko Jong Soo, his 19-year-old prospect, with the midfield playmaker role?

Gambler sometimes win. In their first game, the Koreans, playing with 10 men, led Mexico by 1-0 at halftime but then Manuel Lapuente, the Mexican coach who began this tournament admitting, "I'm the one with his neck on the chopping block," made three substitutions. His team responded with three goals, inspired by his two ebullient, sharp and cheeky forwards, Luis Hernandez and Cuauhtemoc Blanco. They not only beat the Koreans, but their spirit soared as Mexico came from two goals down to earn another point against Belgium.

It is doubtless now that the Mexican administration will see its own gamble — removing Bora Milutinovic and re-

placing him with Lapuente — as proof of their wisdom. Not that Milutinovic is crying in his beer. He picked up the spare coaching job at Nigeria in his fourth World Cup with a fourth different nation. He wisely negotiated his fee up-front from the military paymasters, and so when General Sani Abacha, in one of his last sentences, warned that Milutinovic could be sacked before reaching France, the nomadic Serbian coach shrugged it off.

His team appeared in disarray before the tournament, succumbing, 5-1, to the Dutch in a friendly. But one American photographer, wishing Milutinovic better fortune before Nigeria's opening match against Spain, reports this response: "Listen, my friend," said Bora, "the fisherman uses his bait to catch the big fish. The hook is now in the mouth" of Spain.

An hour and a half later, the bait swallowed, Milutinovic walked just a little taller. And when his new Nigerian charges had disposed not only of Spain but of Bulgaria, the coach who not only

went fishing but banked his prize in advance was safely in round two.

But if gambling is your passion, consider the moves made by Guus Hiddink, the quiet coach of the Netherlands. After his squad split into factions, young and old at Euro '96, he hired a three-man council — Johan Neeskens, Ronald Koeman and Frank Rijkaard — to work between him and the players he wished to integrate.

Hiddink made controversial selections, picking Patrick Kluijver, whose fine potential is betrayed by a wildness of temperament and a foolish belief that he had arrived simply by being a millionaire prodigy, and Edgar Davids, whose volatile walkout in 1996 had been like a hand grenade to an already inflamed Dutch dressing room.

Kluijver, called a rapist by the taunting Belgian Lorenzo Staelens, elbowed his opponent gently but unwisely in the chest and was expelled. Hiddink did not like the balance in the Dutch's opening scoreless draw with Belgium. He made wholesale changes, asking four of his players to perform roles out of their normal realm and bringing in three different players.

Result? One-two-three-four-five goals for the Netherlands against South Korea. Hiddink is a genius; Cha Bum Kun is a former coach.

The Dutch camp followers could not see the logic of replacing Clarence Seedorf with Davids. They struggled to believe that Philip Cocu, who had been a pivotal midfielder 'springboard' for the team, could convert to play center forward role alongside Dennis Bergkamp.

Cocu was as doubting as the next man. But he's a good athlete, a versatile player. Cocu, with a sublime left-foot shot, opened the scoring. Ronald De Boer, the epitome of versatility playing on the right flank, scored the last goal.

Hiddink, living on the edge of results no less than the other 31 coaches here, has used 17 of his 22-man squad in two games. He has attuned them to the pace of a World Cup — no longer a contest with 11-man teams but a conundrum of how, when and why to use your resources.

Hiddink's spin of the wheel is in profit. For his last opponent, it was Russian roulette.

Rob Hughes is Senior Correspondent of The Times of London.

2002 Cup Hosts Go Out of Competition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dependence

The co-hosts of the 2002 World Cup can start planning already, because they have both been eliminated from the 1998 competition.

Japan lost, 1-0, to Croatia on Saturday and was eliminated when Argentina beat

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Jamaica, 5-0, on Sunday. Japan plays Jamaica in its final match Friday in Lyon.

South Korea was eliminated when it was thrashed, 5-0, by the Dutch in Marseille on Saturday. It plays Belgium in its final game on Thursday. On Sunday, Cha Bum Kun, the Korean coach, was fired.

This is South Korea's fifth appearance in the World Cup finals, but it has yet to win a match.

The Japanese, in their first appearance in the finals, have also not won a match or scored a goal.

"For Japanese football, the World Cup does not end with this result. It will go on for 2002 and 2006. It is definitely not an end," the coach, Takashi Okada, said.

"For me, personally, the goal is to win our next group match against Jamaica and we will put all we have into it," he added.

Japan lost in Nantes as Davor Suker scored the only goal for Croatia on a pass by Aljosa Asanovic in the 77th minute.

"We've indeed proven to the world that we can put up resistance and make up for our physical limitations with collective strength," said the Japanese striker Masashi Nakayama.

"We can work it out next time," said Nakayama, one of Japan's two strikers who have now failed to score in six consecutive matches.

Japan captain and sweeper Masami Ihara said, "Suker is

a good striker. It was awesome to see him dashing toward me."

In Marseille, the slick and speedy South Koreans caused a few problems for the Dutch in the first half, but the Netherlands maintained control and finally took the lead in the 38th minute when Phillip Cocu scored.

Cocu was only promoted to the striker's role after Patrick Kluijver was suspended for two matches for elbowing Lorenzo Staelens during the Dutch team's 0-0 draw with Belgium.

"It was the first time in two and a half years that I played this position," said Cocu. "It was a big change but we have so much talent on our team, I was just happy to be playing all the time."

"At first I underestimated what I had to do," said Cocu. "With Bergkamp not at the top of his physical level, I had to work harder. I had to be for the team, as the more time Bergkamp spent in the pitch, the more chances we had."

Mark Overmars added a second goal before half time. Dennis Bergkamp, Pierre van Hooijdonk and Ronald de Boer added three more in the final 18 minutes to restore the Dutch team's chances of reaching the second round.

With the victory, the Netherlands moved to the top of Group E, and needs only a draw with Mexico to qualify for the next round.

"Our strength is that we have 22 very good players, all very talented with many qualities," said Frank de Boer, brother to Ronald, who scored the fifth and final goal of the match.

"At first we had difficulty scoring but we played well," said Bergkamp. "In the end the South Koreans went down mentally and that was the difference." (AFP, Reuters, AP)



South Korea's Lee Min Sung, left, keeping pace with the Dutch striker Dennis Bergkamp, whose team won, 5-0.

Colombia and Tunisia Need a Victory

International Herald Tribune

Colombia vs. Tunisia, Montpellier, 5:30 P.M. Two teams that lost their opening games meet, both needing a victory.

Tunisia fell, 2-0, to England in its opening Group G game. Colombia lost, 1-0, to Romania and since then, Faustino Asprilla has been thrown off the team.

Colombia will probably play Anthony De Avila, with Adolfo Valencia taking the other striking role ahead of

Victor Aristizabal. Henry Kasperczak, the coach, said Tunisia had been weak in midfield against England, so he brings in Zoubeyr Baya, who plays in Germany with Freiburg.

The striker Mehdi Ben Slimane, Baya's Freiburg teammate, will lose his place after a lackluster showing against England, and Imed Ben Younes will join Adel Sellimi in attack.

Romania vs. England, 9:00 P.M.,

Toulouse In one area at least, Romania will have an edge against England: It knows its enemy. Dan Petrescu plays for Chelsea and Viorel Moldovan for Coventry, and Gica Popescu used to play for Tottenham Hotspur, all clubs in the English Premier League.

"Dan in particular knows the English game inside out and his information is invaluable," said Adrian Ilie, who scored his team's goal against Colombia.

For Belgium and Mexico, a Torrid Battle Ends in a Draw

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

BORDEAUX, France — The temperature on the field was a sweltering 102 degrees, which meant that the Mexican fans underneath their licensed sombreros had a big advantage over the Belgian fans brandishing inflatable red tridents.

But after the last row had been mopped and the last water bottle drained on Saturday night, neither of their teams would have an advantage in the Parc Lescure. This World Cup Group E match was one that neither Belgium nor Mexico could afford to lose, and, as has often been the case in France this June, neither team lost.

But it took a compelling 90

minutes to arrive at the 2-2 final score. The Mexicans had to rally from a two-goal deficit to salvage the point that kept them on top of their difficult group.

"I don't know if I should be happy or sad," said Georges Leekens, Belgium's coach. "But when you have a 2-0 lead and a man advantage, you should find a way to finish off the match."

The Belgians gained their man advantage in the 29th minute, after Pavel Pardo was given a red card for planting his studs on the ankle of the Belgian defender Vital Borkelmans. In less evangelical times, the tackle might have earned Pardo only a yellow card, but in the current climate, it was difficult to find fault with the judgment of the Scottish referee,

Hugh Dallas. The Belgians took their time to capitalize, but in the 44th minute they scored off a corner kick from their Brazilian-born striker, Luis Oliveira. The ball brushed the head of the defender Claudio Suarez and deflected off Marc Wilmots past Jorge Campos.

It was hardly the most aesthetically goal of this tournament, but then Wilmots, a solidly built 29-year-old, is known for his efficiency and his power. Three minutes into the second half, he took control of the ball outside the Mexican penalty area and essentially bowled over the luckless Suarez, shoving him out of the way with his left forearm and scoring his second goal with a jab of his right foot.

Perhaps it was the heat, perhaps it

was the Mexicans' superior technical skill, but with only 10 men, they began to penetrate the Belgian defense with more consistency. When Jesus Ramirez drove into the penalty box and was brought down from behind by the Belgian midfielder Gert Verheyen, Dallas immediately awarded the Mexicans a penalty kick.

But the Mexican players wanted more than a chance to score in the 55th minute; they wanted a chance to play the rest of this match on even terms. Before Dallas had a chance to reach into his pocket, five players had formed an angry wall in front of him, screaming for a red card. Dallas took his time, but he granted the Mexican wish.

"Everyone complains about ref-

erees, but this was a good one," Leekens said. "I think the red card he gave to the Mexicans was right, and I think the penalty kick against us was right, too."

When Mexico's captain, Alberto Garcia Aspe, put the penalty kick into the lower right corner of the Belgian goal, neither he nor his teammates were feeling the heat, and on their next serious chance, in the 63rd minute, they would score the equalizer. This goal had nothing in common with Wilmots' ungainly efforts. It came off a wonderfully timed left-footed cross from Ramirez that the striker Cuauhtemoc Blanco pnt past Belgium's goalkeeper, Filip de Wilde, with a left-footed volley in mid-air that looked every bit as difficult as it was.

World Cup Results and Group Standings

FIRST ROUND										SECOND ROUND										
GROUP A					GROUP B					GROUP C					GROUP D					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	5	1	6	England	1	0	0	2	0	3
Norway	0	2	0	2	3	3	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4	Romania	1	0	0	1	0	3
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	3	South Africa	0	1	1	2	1	4	Colombia	0	1	0	1	0	2
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	3	Sweden	0	1	1	2	1	4	Tunisia	0	0	1	0	0	1
GROUP C					GROUP D					GROUP E					GROUP F					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Colombia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
Paraguay	0	2	0	2	3	3	Mexico	1	0	1	2	1	3	Romania	1	0	0	1	0	3
Spain	0	1	1	2	3	3	Belgium	1	0	1	2	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Costa Rica	0	1	1	2	3	3	France	1	0	1	2	1	3	Tunisia	0	0	1	0	0	1
GROUP E					GROUP F					GROUP G					GROUP H					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
England	1	1	0	3	1	3	Belgium	1	0	1	2	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	France	1	0	1	2	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	Italy	1	0	1	2	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
GROUP G					GROUP H					GROUP I					GROUP J					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP I					GROUP J					GROUP K					GROUP L					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
England	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP K					GROUP L					GROUP M					GROUP N					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP M					GROUP N					GROUP O					GROUP P					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP O					GROUP P					GROUP Q					GROUP R					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP Q					GROUP R					GROUP S					GROUP T					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP S					GROUP T					GROUP U					GROUP V					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP U					GROUP V					GROUP W					GROUP X					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP W					GROUP X					GROUP Y					GROUP Z					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP Y					GROUP Z					GROUP AA					GROUP AB					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP AA					GROUP AB					GROUP AC					GROUP AD					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP AC					GROUP AD					GROUP AE					GROUP AF					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP AE					GROUP AF					GROUP AG					GROUP AH					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP AG					GROUP AH					GROUP AI					GROUP AJ					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Paraguay	0	2	0	2	0	2
GROUP AI					GROUP AJ					GROUP AK					GROUP AL					
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0	3	1	3	Argentina	1	0	0	2	0	3
France	1	1	0	3	1	3	Yugoslavia	1	1	0	3	1	3	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Italy	1	1	0	3	1	3	United States	0	2	1	1	4	0	Japan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	3	1	3	Germany	1	1	0										

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Iranians Send Americans Home

Late Rally Can't Save U.S. Team From Defeat and Elimination

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LYON — Iran won its showdown with the United States, 2-1, on Sunday after a frantic final 15 minutes.

The result means the United States, which must still play Yugoslavia, is bottom of Group F with zero points and cannot qualify for the second round. Iran is

IRAN 2, U.S. 1
third, with three points, one behind Yugoslavia and Germany. To take one of the top two places in the group, Iran must beat Germany in its final match or draw and hope the United States beats Yugoslavia by two goals.

Iran's victory was the first by an Asian team at the finals. Asian sides had lost all seven of their previous matches in France.

The match, played on FIFA's Fair Play Day, started with the players posing together, arms round each other's shoulders, for a joint team photograph.

They also exchanged gifts, the Iranians giving their opponents flowers and the Americans presenting their rivals with pennants.

However, scuffles broke out in the stands during the match as opponents of the Tehran government were removed by police.

Hamid Estili gave Iran the lead in the 40th minute with a looping header after the Americans had created the best chances of the first half. The United States hit the post twice in the first half and controlled most of the possession.

Javad Zarineh broke down the right side and lofted a cross to an unmarked Estili, who lofted a header across the goal into the upper left corner.

The goal stirred the Iranians, enabling them to control the last five minutes of the half and the first 15 of the second half. But slowly the Americans regained control.

The U.S. coach, Steve Sampson, removed Tab Ramos and Roy Wegerle and put in Preki Radosavljevic and Ernie Stewart.

The move seemed to energize the Americans, and both captain Thomas Dooley and Claudio Reyna narrowly missed a goal. Another Dooley header after 68 minutes had goalkeeper

Ahmad Abedzadeh scrambling across his goal as the Americans, playing with increasing urgency, began to lay siege to the Iranian goal.

Joe Max Moore flashed a 20-yarder wide and then defender David Regis side-footed a cross onto the near post with goalkeeper Abedzadeh rooted to his line.

The United States swarmed around the Iranian goal and only Abedzadeh's block of Frankie Hejduk's point-blank shot in the 79th kept Iran in the lead.

As the desperate Americans pushed forward, Mehdi Mahdavi broke behind the U.S. defense and beat keeper Kasey Keller from 15 meters.

The United States finally scored in the 88th when Brian McBride's diving header crept between two defenders and over the goal line. The Americans frantically pushed forward in injury time, but couldn't get the equalizer.

The final double whistle sent the Iranian bench sprinting onto the field and Abedzadeh wrapped himself in the country's flag as he walked across the field.

Until Estili's goal, the United States had the better chances.

Brian McBride sent a header from 15 meters off the top of the crossbar after only three minutes and Reyna hit the right post with a left-footed shot from 25 meters in the 33d.

Iran seemed content to counter and their extended offensive possessions rarely produced anything dangerous.

Iranian flags fluttered in the evening breeze over the stars-and-stripes and fans swayed side-by-side to both American and Arabic music.

FIFA's announced ban on political displays was ignored by a group of Iranian dissidents, who filled one section in the upper tier of one end zone with banners and dominated the crowd in a less organized fashion by wearing T-shirts supporting Massoud Rajavi, the head of the Iraqi-based Iranian opposition group Mujahidin Khalq.

Minor scuffles broke out as security confiscated some of the banners, but more were unveiled after they left.

Earlier Sunday the Mojahidin accused French authorities of banning Iranian refugees from entering France. (AP, AP, Reuters)



Matias Almeyda of Argentina, left, and Darryl Powell of Jamaica tangle Sunday. Argentina triumphed, 5-0.

GERMANS: Fierce Rally Results in a 2-2 Draw With Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

less impressive in a 1-0 victory over Iran, but the Yugoslavs, considered one of the most dangerous unseeded teams in this event, were a different team against the Germans.

The Germans, who started the game without the injured midfielder Thomas Hassler, pressed hard in the opening minutes, but they would quickly lose their enthusiasm when Mijatovic, the Real Madrid star, struck a ball with his right foot in the direction of the German goal. His 19-year-old teammate Dejan Stankovic sprinted toward it, one step ahead of Jeremies. Stankovic extended his leg. The ball brushed past it, bounced off the knee of the disoriented German goalkeeper, Andreas Kopke, and ricocheted off the far post, where it bounced off the top of Jeremies's chest and into the goal.

Though Stankovic appeared to play a passive role in that complicated process, the gifted teenager who already has agreed to terms with Lazio of Rome was awarded his first World Cup goal.

Just as they had planned, the Yugoslavs were putting their superior technical skills to good use and also denying Klinsmann and Oliver Bierhoff the ball. As the half came to a close, the German fans, who far outnumbered their Yugoslav counterparts, were chanting for Matthaus, and when the second half began, the German coach, Berti Vogts, substituted him for Dietmar Hamann.

Matthaus, 37, was not supposed to be part of this German team, but after the star sweeper Matthias Sammer was unable to recover from a series of injuries and Matthaus turned in a fine season with Bayern Munich, Vogts swallowed his pride and reached out to the outspoken player he once had vowed would never play for him again. Matthaus's appearance on Sunday made him the

French Policeman in a Coma

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LENS — A French policeman was in a coma on Sunday after being attacked by German hooligans outside a World Cup stadium.

Daniel Cadoux, chief of police for the northern French Pas de Calais region, said the attacker was German and had been arrested. Germany was playing Yugoslavia in the Felix Bollaert stadium in Lens on Sunday.

He said they were "sober, organized, mobile thugs using communications to disperse and regroup rapidly."

The officer, identified as 44-year-old Daniel Nivel, is married with two children, police said, and from the nearby town of Arras.

A Brazilian television reporter was also injured and taken to a hospital after hooligans surrounded him while he was filming the violence. Cadoux

said his condition was not serious.

"They didn't come to support their team," Cadoux said. "They came to smash things up, to attack security forces."

As many as 450 skinheads were seen on the streets before and after the match giving Nazi salutes. Police used sticks to huddle the Germans, who included known groups of neo-Nazis. Police sources said known Parisian hooligans were also present, suggesting an arranged gathering of far-right elements.

Cadoux said 86 fans — mostly Germans — were detained. Six of the people detained — again, mostly Germans — were deported.

Meanwhile, the police in Toulouse said they had arrested three known English hooligans, identified by British police spotters. They said the three could be expelled. (AP, Reuters)

first man to play in 22 games in the World Cup finals and it drew him even with the former Mexican goalkeeper Antonio Carbajal, the only other player to appear in five World Cup finals.

But drawing even with Yugoslavia, not Carbajal, was the more urgent objective, and it did not help Germany's chances when the normally reliable Kopke mis-handled a low, well-struck shot from the striker Darko Kovacevic. The ball slipped through his arms and bounced in front of the charging Yugoslav captain, Dejan Stankovic, who joyfully gave his team a 2-0 lead in the 54th minute.

Vogts, thoroughly underwhelmed by his players' performance, would substitute

twice more in the next 15 minutes, and in the 74th minute, one of those substitutes, Michael Tarnat, unleashed a long free kick that deflected off Mihajlovic's right leg and landed in the goal. The intensity that had been missing from Germany's play since the early going was back, and on a corner kick in the 80th minute, Bierhoff rose high between two defenders and headed home the equalizer.

Six minutes later, Klinsmann rose high in a German wall and took a Mihajlovic free kick in the solar plexus. He dropped to the ground and stayed there in a semi-conscious state as team doctors sprinted to his side. The game would continue, but Klinsmann's role in it had ended.

Batistuta Leads The Slaughter

Hat Trick Makes Him Top Striker

The Associated Press

PARIS — Ariel Ortega did Diego Maradona's old jersey justice.

Ortega scored the first two goals as Argentina trounced Jamaica, 5-0, on Sunday.

Gabriel Batistuta finished off the slaughter with a hat-

ARGENTINA 5, JAMAICA 0

trick late in the match to become the top striker in the World Cup with four goals. Jamaica played half the match with 10 men after Darryl Powell was sent off in the 45th minute.

The victory ensured that Argentina would reach the second round. It also eliminated the Reggae Boyz and Japan, both making their debuts in the World Cup finals.

Argentina tops the Group H standings with six points, above Croatia on goal difference. Jamaica is last with no points and a 1-8 goals tally. Japan also has no points from two games and also goes out with a game to play.

"We wanted to win to make sure we would qualify," said Daniel Passarella, the Argentina coach. "And we knew that we had to score several goals so as not to be at a disadvantage against Croatia." His team will face Croatia on Friday to close first-round play. "But sincerely I didn't think we would score so many."

Taking advantage of a tentative and disorganized Jamaica, which fell apart after Powell was sent off in first-half injury time, Powell clattered into Ortega near the sideline to earn his second yellow card of the game. His first was also for a foul on Ortega.

Argentina dominated throughout at the muggy Parc des Princes.

Ortega was the catalyst. The stocky playmaker, wearing the number 10 that Maradona wore during his illustrious career, scored in the 32d and 55th minutes on similar, clinically executed attacks.

Ortega then set up two of Batistuta's goals as the Fiorentina striker connected in the 73d, 79th and 83d minutes.

"Ortega played a great game," Passarella said. "He was beaten up but fortunately not injured. He played a smart game, not only on the individual level but also as a team player."

"We played evenly until we had that expulsion," Jamaica coach Rene Simoes said. "When you play with 10 men against a team the caliber of Argentina, you are likely to allow a lot of goals. We don't have the proper experience."

Ortega put his team ahead after a maneuver that started just inside Argentina's half.

Juan Veron swapped passes with Diego Simone and then released Ortega, who had made a perfectly timed run down behind the defense. The Valencia forward chipped the ball over charging keeper Warren Barrett and into an empty net.

Ortega made it 2-0 10 minutes after halftime when he swapped passes with Claudio Lopez just outside the Jamaican penalty area, darted through a gap in the defense and prodded the ball past Barrett.

Theodore Whitmore surprised the South Americans with a low, 25-meter shot that shaved the post. But Argentina struck right back to make it 3-0 in the 73d.

Ortega was the provider this time, sliding a pass wide to Batistuta with the outside of his right foot, and the veteran powered home a shot from just inside the area.

Six minutes later, Batistuta took a pass from Matias Almeyda and ran through a huge hole in the defense to fire home off Barrett's fingertips.

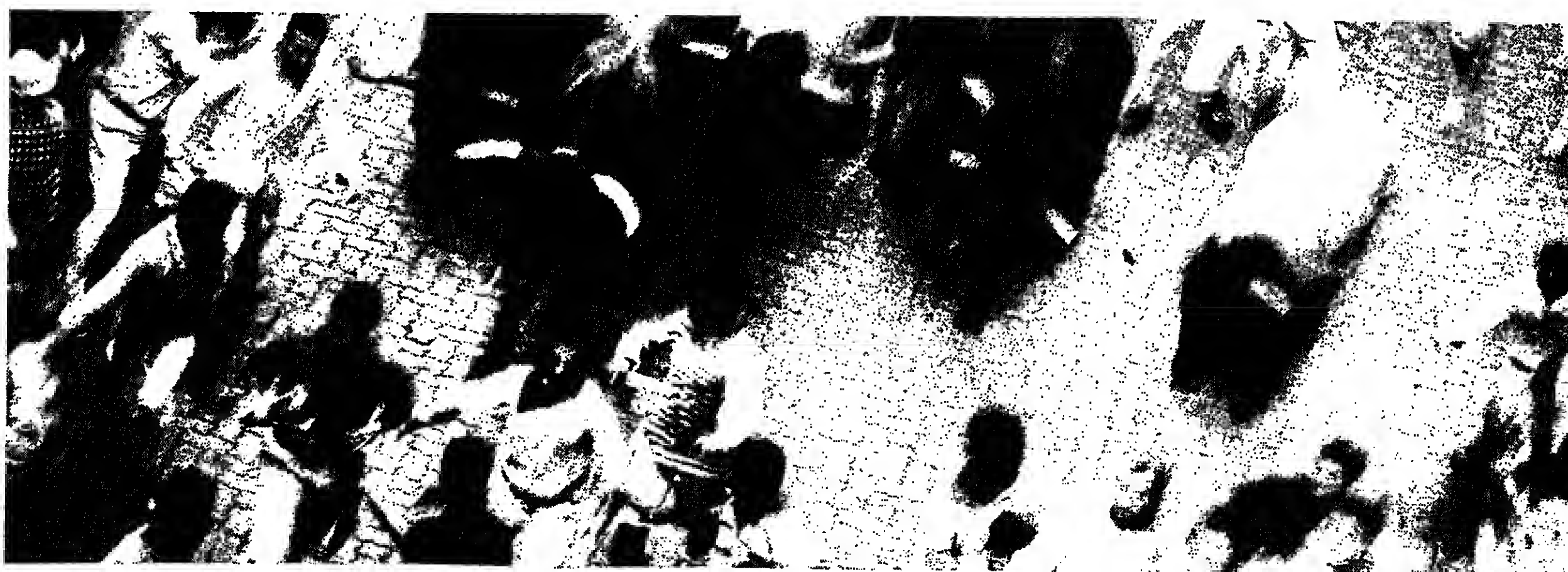
Batistuta's third goal came from the penalty spot, after Christopher Dawes hauled down Ortega as the forward charged into the area.

"The goals will help me in my ambition to be the tournament's leading scorer, and that is the reason I came here," Batistuta said.

"It wasn't easy, but after the first goal they lost concentration totally, and we found it very easy to run through their defense."

Argentina was impressive from the start, and Batistuta could have scored twice inside the first 64 seconds.

First, the Jamaican defense gave him room to shoot and was lucky that the striker slightly mis-hit the effort. Barrett slapped the ball away. Argentina won a free kick almost immediately on the right. Batistuta rose to meet Veron's well-flighted cross and flashed a header wide.



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OPEC to Meet
In Crisis Mode
As Oil Prices
Keep Dropping

NEW YORK

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